



## NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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#### Issued By

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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Mrs. Harry S. Truman, First Lady of the Land, and Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, First Lady of the D. A. R.,  
Sign Nurses' National Memorial Certificates.

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# The President General's Message

**M**Y March Message is being written to you the day following the February Board Meeting and I am eager to tell you of some of the wonderful things that were done at that time.

Information was sent to you sometime ago that you need not continue sending contributions to the War Fund, for we no longer need this money for war projects. The Board voted to divide the balance we have on hand in this Fund, that has been contributed during this administration, and give \$25,000 to each of the two schools that are supported entirely by the D. A. R. Society, i. e., Kate Duncan Smith School and Tamasee, in recognition of their 25th birthday. The gift to Tamasee is overdue, as their 25th anniversary was in 1945. Kate Duncan Smith's will be in the near future. As you know, we have undertaken the building of an Auditorium-Gymnasium at Tamasee, which is greatly needed. I would remind you that this gift is only a nucleus—as we still need approximately an additional \$25,000. I have every confidence that the chapters will rise to this emergency, and with their contributions, will make their States 100% in this post-war rehabilitation plan to aid the students, many of whom are returning servicemen, seeking to continue their interrupted education. Make your State 100% in this, will you not, my friends! And let us complete the needed amount to build the auditorium at Tamasee as a belated 25th birthday gift.

Then this same amount of \$25,000 to Kate Duncan Smith will be a nucleus for whatever the school deems of greatest need by the time of their 25th birthday.

Wishing also to aid the other twelve schools on the approved list, it is hoped that Congress will approve the recommendation from the Board to divide the remainder of the War Fund and the so-called Blood Plasma Fund equally between these schools. There is much to be done educationally, historically and patriotically.

We are keeping alive the "contract between the mighty dead, the living and the unborn" in establishing genealogical lines from the Founding Fathers for future generations. 1,460 new members were ad-

mitted to membership at the February 1 meeting and 320 were reinstated. This is quite a record, as only six weeks have elapsed since the previous report given on December 6.

Also as part of our historical program, several States are ready to present their State Stars on the National Birthday Bell at Valley Forge—California, Connecticut, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota and Oklahoma. At the time of Congress, there will be a Pilgrimage to this National Shrine when these States present their memorials.

We are stressing under patriotism the study of legislative bills in Congress, and at the Dutch Treat Dinner on the evening preceding the Board Meeting, an informative address was presented by the Secretary of our National Defense Committee, Miss Hazel Nielson. Any information you wish regarding pending bills can be procured from our well-informed National Defense Office. I urge that you take advantage of this because never before in our history has there been greater need along this line.

These are but a few of the highlights resulting from the Board Meeting and I wished you to be advised of them at once.

Looking forward to seeing many of you in May at the Congress in Atlantic City, and with all good wishes for a magnificent report of your activities during this history-making year, I am,

Faithfully,

*May E. Talmadge*

President General,  
N. S. D. A. R.

◆ ◆ ◆

## State Regents and National Chairmen Attention

**P**LEASE see that your 200 word summaries of the work in your states and committees are in the hands of the Editor not later than March 25. They will be published in the May Congressional Number of the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

# Statesmen of the American Revolution

BY VYLLA P. WILSON

WHAT names will shine out luminously in the history of the second World War?

Will they be the names of our admirals and generals or our statesmen?

After all, wars and the peace which follows them are not won by military figures alone.

What is true of this century was true in the days of the American Revolution as well.

Among the founding fathers were statesmen such as Jefferson and Franklin, Marshall and Adams, as well as military leaders.

Their part in formulating the pattern of the new nation is one that will endure throughout history.

These statesmen came from all parts of the 13 colonies although New England, Pennsylvania and the Old Dominion contributed a large number of them. New York contributed her share of statesmen as well.

Some of us like to think that it was not mere accident in the scheme of the universe that six of the men who were to play such an important part in guiding the destiny of the new country should have been born within a circle of one hundred miles of each other.

Six small boys gazing on the Virginia landscape dreamed the dreams of youth, of heroic exploits and listening to the conversation of their elders as they grew to manhood, becoming imbued with that love of liberty and justice and putting the iron in their souls and characters that made them give deathless service in peace and war.

These names are ones with which to conjure in the great cosmos of statesmanship out of which our nation has grown great: George Washington, John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, George Mason, James Madison and Patrick Henry. Each one of them contributed his full share in laying the corner stone on which the great edifice of the United States of America has risen, a great obelisk of democracy and equal opportunity for all men.

Because their ideas of government and the rights of the people are still accepted as

beacon lights on the arch of liberty and justice today, it is not too exaggerated to say that they were inspired with some patriotic insight that guided them in their plans, not only for the days of war and the early years following the war but into the future of the new nation.

The life stories of these six men dominate the history of the times in which they lived. Their thoughts and their purposes have been cherished through the years and their influence has been felt in every era in the shaping of our laws, our statesmanship and relations with other nations.

In this day when, as we pursue the history of the immediate past and the present and find so many of the men who have played important parts in our statecraft listed among those who have fought for their country, lived a simple life such as his, it is not unusual to compare them to The Father of His Country, George Washington, soldier and farmer, whose powers of statesmanship sprang without doubt from a democratic sagacity and an inherent sense of fairness and integrity. To this day, advocates of the American way of doing business at home and abroad value these essentials as much now as the followers of Washington did in his day.

The contributions that Washington and Thomas Jefferson made to the molding of the nation and as great presidents are known to every school child.

That Thomas Jefferson, Revolutionary period gentleman who gave so much thought to art and letters of his day, had the real qualities of statesmanship, is revealed by his services in drafting not only the Declaration of Independence but by his part in evolving papers of his own state of Virginia and in many agreements and treaties between the early United States and foreign nations. For his career embraced not only that of delegate to the Continental Congress and the Virginia assembly, the presidency of the United States, Governor of Virginia but Minister Plenipotentiary in negotiating a peace with Great Britain and as Minister to the French Court. He was patriotic, ardent and benevolent even among those who in those days, as in the case of



all engaged in political activities today, shared a great diversity of opinion. But his statesmanship and character placed him high on the pinnacle of fame in his native land.

James Madison, another one of those sons of Virginia, born before the Revolution in the same general part of the Virginia countryside, less spectacular than some of his fellows, wielded much influence in the formation of the machinery of the new democracy. He was a hard worker and the type of statesman who studied every problem thoroughly before he made his decisions. He took a leading part as member of House of Representatives in legislation necessary for the organization of the new government. He proposed nine amendments to the Constitution which afterwards were the basis for the Bill of Rights. Some of his contemporaries said that Jefferson had more genius but Madison more common sense judgment. He faced many shoals of and different viewpoints of public opinions and the difficulties of the War of 1812 in a cool, dispassionate, practical fashion, even though he was sharply criticized for some of his actions and policies. But Madison does live in the chronicle of statesmen of the Revolutionary period, not only for his devoted service to his country, but also because he brought to bear on any position he held a broad and accurate scholarship, especially on topics related to Constitutional history and theory.

Of course both Madison and John Adams struggled under the handicap of succeeding Washington and Jefferson.

The stature of John Marshall as a statesman as well as a jurist has grown with the passage of time. This soldier of the Revolution, an officer in the Continental Army under Washington, became imbued through actual combat with the principles he held most dear, with many concepts of putting into practice the essentials of freedom of human existence in a free nation.

The story of John Marshall in the days of the Revolutionary War and the period that followed it is one of the most colorful of our history and also one that has been an important thread in the warp and weave of the fabric on which this nation has existed and progressed.

Those who concentrate alone on the magnificent career of Marshall as Chief Justice view only half the picture of this frontiers-

man, soldier, legislator, lawyer, politician, diplomat and statesman.

The great company of statesmen, great and small, in the early days of this nation were, with only few exceptions, members of the bar. So the legal profession pronounced Marshall a great judge and had great respect for his intellect and natural qualities. He stood staunchly by his ideas of the correct interpretation of the Constitution and influenced the rest of the profession in this way. He was always loyal in his love of the Union. Altogether he fulfilled one of the great achievements of statesmanship, directing the political thought of the Union along constitutional channels.

The qualities of statesmanship that make people think were characteristic of fiery Patrick Henry, whose deathless words of the right to liberty have echoed down the centuries. That this fiery Virginian and his clarion call to battle against injustices did have tremendous influence on his fellow men is written plainly in the history of this country.

But he stands out clearly for his courage in challenging procedures and issues and impressing on the minds of those valiant bands before the Revolution, during the Revolution, and afterwards, the necessity of careful study and consideration of each issue. He was not afraid to disagree with even the most powerful in the land and many a snarl was unraveled in discussion which might have remained tied without the fearless pointing finger of Patrick Henry.

The part that eloquence plays in statesmanship is personified in Patrick Henry. It is doubtful if he could have been the powerful voice calling to his countrymen to the extent he was if he had not been able to convey his thoughts in the ringing, musical dramatic form of which he was a master.

He worked hard and most constructively as member of the committee which drafted the first constitution of Virginia. As governor of Virginia he served well and supported Washington ably and wrote his name high in the archives of the story of exploration and expansion of the country and sent out that famous expedition under George Rogers Clark.

Like Patrick Henry, George Mason, neighbor and close friend of George Washington, was not afraid to challenge an issue.

He was one of those who joined Patrick Henry in objecting to the large and indefinite powers given by the completed Constitution to Congress, and opposed its ratification in 1788 in the Virginia Convention. But this highly esteemed and well-informed leader tempered his opposition with the advancement of suggested amendments to bring the proposed constitution more into his ideas of the rights and equality of all men. These amendments formed the nucleus of that important and inspired part of our Constitution, "The Bill of Rights". He was a staunch advocate of a strong local government and his democratic theories are still watchwords for his fellow Virginians. The historic old city of Alexandria, Virginia, of which he was a leading founder, is a monument to his civic and community pride.

John Adams, second president of the United States, not only contributed a considerable share to the early statesmanship of this nation but was the forbear of many great statesmen down the century of our history.

The inauguration of John Adams as president and the final removal of the seat of government from Philadelphia to Washington, marked a mile stone in our history, for the gentleman from Massachusetts taking the place just vacated by Washington, the gentleman from Virginia, moved the capital city to the then very southern territory between Virginia and Maryland we now know as the District of Columbia.

His liberal political principles, his unbiased patriotism guided him through many a shoal which beset the administration and the country after he assumed the presidency and Washington retired to Mount Vernon.

As a diplomat, Member of Congress and president he dispatched his duties with meticulous care and great sense of duty. He met, as did many of the early statesmen, violent opposition on some sides but many of the principles he adhered to have proven their soundness and worth through the years. Of course he belongs to fame as one of the fearless signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The statesmanship of the Pen might well be ascribed to Samuel Adams, signer of the Declaration of Independence, who, with Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, fathered a system of correspondence between the

colonies which proved so mighty a factor in the interchange of sentiment which finally aroused the country to strike that blow for freedom, the Revolutionary War. He might well be compared to some of the patriots of nations of Europe who dared to be brave for he was specially singled out for vengeance by the British. He led in the plan of proposing a General Congress. He took his seat in Congress in 1774 and continued an active member until 1781.

Like those of Washington and Jefferson the contributions to the founding of this republic by Benjamin Franklin and the establishment of relations with other nations is known to even the least casual student of American history.

His greatness rests on his sagacity, his powers of analytical discrimination, and his meticulous standards of excellence in the pursuit of knowledge and statesmanship.

The power of the written word, in the making of a nation and the molding of the thoughts and activities of the people, gives Franklin a peculiar place in the builders of this Republic.

His ideas of thrift, his leadership in research and science and his standards in letters have blazed a trail in this regard from his day to the present time. His maxims and proverbs are quoted every day as guides to ambition, opportunity and success in life.

The colorful stories and poems in regard to Ceasar Rodney's ride to be on time to cast his vote for the Declaration of Independence often overshadow the many important contributions to the statesmanship of the Revolutionary period of this pioneer in many measures of importance in putting the country on a firm foundation of opportunity and liberty.

He bravely proclaimed his opposition to the Stamp Act as well as other acts of injustice practiced by the British on the colonies. He was among those who answered "present" when the Stamp Act Congress met in New York in 1765. Even before the Revolution he won his quota of fame as a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1769 and his election to speaker of that body. He was a member of the Corresponding Committee and used his quill pen with much effect in an interchange of political sentiments with patriots in other colonies. He became a member of the General Congress in 1774

and served on the important committee which drew up the Declaration of Rights. He was one of the band of Signers of the Declaration of Independence. He served as Brig. General of his Province and he joined the main army of Washington when the British under Lord Howe landed at the mouth of the Elk River and directed their march towards Philadelphia.

Like other soldier patriots and statesmen of the Revolutionary period, Caesar Rodney had a high sense of preserving the ideals for which the men of the Revolution fought and bled and he held the fort to the end of his life against any forces that might in any way endanger these ideals. Had he lived beyond the fifty-third year he might have had even a higher place in history for he truly was one of the great statesmen, like leaders of his day.

John Hancock's action in signing his name in such large bold firm script to the Declaration of Independence is not the only reason by any means that his name has come ringing down the halls of fame. He brought courage to the service of his country, not only as the president of the Continental Congress which dared to draw up and sign that matchless Declaration of Independence, but to all his public life a quality of statesmanship, sturdy, vigorous principles of liberty, an ability to grasp and digest the great problems that confronted the thinking men of our early days and a fearlessness in standing by his group, speaking his mind and saying why. He had tact and the power of winning friends that was an asset in those troublesome times when the ship of state was launched on uncharted seas.

The name of Lee has always shown brightly in the firmament of Virginia's distinguished sons. In the rolls of statesmen of those early Revolutionary War days the names of Richard Henry Lee, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the son of his first cousin, Henry Lee, known to fame as Light Horse Harry Lee, are written in letters of gold.

Richard Henry Lee was one of the first to arouse his fellow Virginians to an association in opposition to the Stamp Act and was one of the first members of the Committee of Correspondence. As a member of the General Congress he was one of the brightest lights of his age and remained in the Congress until 1779 when as a

lieutenant he entered the Virginia militia. He became a delegate to the Congress and was elected its president in 1782. He took an important part in the debate incident to the framing of the Constitution and wielded a power in opposing its ratification in Virginia without amendments. When it was finally adopted he exercised all his powers to make it effective and was chosen the first Senator from Virginia under the Constitution. His high ideals and patriotism were of inestimable value in navigating the ship of state in those years. Let us not forget that it was Richard Henry Lee who put the motion in the Continental Congress declaring the United Colonies free and independent.

Light Horse Harry Lee, or Henry Lee, nearly a quarter of a century younger than Richard Henry Lee, also gave both military and statesmanship service to his state and his country. His great military exploits at Paulus Hook, New Jersey, and other evidences of his military genius and bravery, are written in history side by side with his service in the General Assembly and Governor of Virginia and in the Congress of the United States. It was this brilliant soldier statesman who uttered in the Congress in his address on the death of Washington "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

The statesmanship of Robert J. Livingston, framer but not a signer of the Declaration of Independence, gives him a place with the immortals. As Chancellor, Robert Livingston had the great honor of administering the oath of office to Washington in New York. Shining in the record of this American statesman is his service as Minister appointed by Thomas Jefferson to the French Court. He succeeded in negotiating the purchase of Louisiana, then in the possession of France. His service in Congress and the legislature of New York was a long and distinguished one, from 1775 to 1781. Under the Articles of Confederation he was appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs which position he filled with great distinction until 1783. It was this service and kindred ones that made Livingston so effective as an envoy to France in 1811 and the several years following.

This American statesman was patron and follower of the arts, deeply interested in  
(Continued on page 132)

# Memorial Bell Tower, Valley Forge

CONTRIBUTIONS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1945

Window— Stained Glass		State	Floor Section \$250.00	Chapter Roll			Honor Roll \$10.00	Persons Honored \$100.00	Other gifts to Bldg. Fund
Quota	Paid			Chapters \$25.00	Juniors \$12.50	J.A.C. \$12.50			
\$86.25	\$40.95	Alabama							
1.00		Alaska							
18.95	17.35	Arizona					\$10.00		
52.15	7.00	Arkansas					140.00		
246.15	218.00	California		\$162.50			90.00		
2.35		Canal Zone							
109.60	57.44	Colorado		12.50			10.00		
247.00	52.40	Connecticut							
16.15	16.80	Delaware							
177.70	50.50	Dist. of Columbia		25.00			110.00		\$72.00
112.35	36.03	Florida							
220.75	19.15	Georgia					30.00		
8.65	1.30	Hawaiian Islands							
21.15	2.60	Idaho							
378.45	108.89	Illinois		212.50			270.00		
270.60	86.91	Indiana	\$250.00	162.50			100.00		
204.90	11.26	Iowa							
132.25	33.43	Kansas					40.00		
138.55	33.20	Kentucky		50.00			50.00		
61.70	17.80	Louisiana					30.00		
96.05	28.23	Maine					30.00		
78.50	71.95	Maryland		100.00			80.00		
286.55	166.80	Massachusetts		50.00			80.00		2.00
221.75	9.65	Michigan							
103.15	52.00	Minnesota		175.00			40.00		
82.45	25.40	Mississippi							
214.60	95.78	Missouri							
29.15	3.45	Montana							
96.85	3.30	Nebraska							
4.15	4.30	Nevada							
100.15	36.60	New Hampshire							
250.35	214.29	New Jersey		62.50			140.00		
20.30	3.40	New Mexico							
692.55	158.55	New York		125.00			50.00		16.00
141.95	92.05	North Carolina		50.00			30.00		
13.75	2.10	North Dakota							
378.30	97.22	Ohio	250.00	526.00			200.00		
77.40	32.35	Oklahoma							
57.75	3.65	Oregon					40.00		
576.35	327.04	Pennsylvania	250.00				1,316.00		1,109.50
1.90		Philippine Islands							
1.35		Puerto Rico							
59.30	12.10	Rhode Island							
102.05	106.65	South Carolina							
20.10	2.35	South Dakota		25.00					
142.65	31.95	Tennessee		75.00			50.00		
220.25	71.45	Texas		25.00			10.00		
10.05		Utah							
75.15	77.53	Vermont							
196.95	83.40	Virginia					10.00		
85.70	42.60	Washington		25.00			30.00		
138.50	125.50	West Virginia		25.00					
102.30		Wisconsin					10.00		
19.05	.75	Wyoming							
4.00		France		25.00					
		California S.A.R.	250.00						
Total	\$2,793.40		\$1,000.00	\$1,913.50			\$2,996.00		\$1,199.50

# Washington Ate Well

BY ELIZABETH NORTON

"Good huswives provide, ere an sickness do come,  
Of sundrie good things in house to have some,  
Good aqua composita, vinegar tart  
Rose water and treacle to comfort the heart,  
Good herbes in the garden for agues that burn  
That over strong heat to good temper turn."

—THOMAS TUSSEER.

WASHINGTON did eat well as they say he slept. It is a matter of record that in the brief peaceful years at Mount Vernon the General set a gourmet's table.

Let us consider a typical menu of the day, while reflecting that the country was young and abounding in wild game . . . that in the waters of the Chesapeake flourished five-foot lobsters and meaty oysters of a full twelve inches.

## First Course

Herricot Mutton	Chestnut Soup removed with Cods Head	Petit Patties
Spinach Oyster Sauce	French Pie	Anchovie Sauce Drest Greens
Boiled Chickens	Roast Beef	Tongue
Broccoli Plain Butter	Marrow Pudding	Shrimp Sauce Salad
Raifolds	Vermiceli Soup removed with Stewed Soles	Frican deux

## Second Course

Tartlets	Roast Turkey with Chestnuts	Mould of Jelly
Artichoke Sauce	Sweetbreads fricased	Asparagus Sauce
Wood-Cocks	Fore Quarter House Lamb	Larks
Mushrooms Sauce	Rabbit fricased	Morels Stewed Sauce
Blanc Mange	Wild Fowl	Small Mince Pies

Into the preparation of so elaborate a meal went all the resources of a flourishing plantation: yield of fishing stations and seine; great stretches of wheat and corn, ground

by creaking tug of wheel in flooded mill-race; huge sides of meat from the smoke-house; pitchers of yellow cream, print butter and cheese from the dairy.

Nearby woodlands yielded plovers, quail, the pheasant, partridge, wood cock, snipe and curlew; tasty dishes these for discerning cooks. Deer roamed the deer park at Mount Vernon, while through the thickening brush the wild turkey made noisome passage. In the autumn, vast flockings of geese and duck rose from havens along the Potomac; readily sighted targets and toothsome; the drake and teal, the blewings, brant, and shell; the more common canvas-back, widgeon, ox-eye, the mallard, red head, dottrel. Accessible stores of wild honey, and, in season, great huckleberries, blackberries, and wild grapes, complemented the riches of produce from the Mount Vernon gardens.

Contributing to the minutiae attendant upon gracious living were syrups and cordials, distilled from fruit and flower, Stag's hearts water, cider, "Pearee," metheglin from beans of the honey locust, fermented persimmon, imported wines and wines from the "vineyard below." Cooling ice chunks from river cutting were stored in dry well and ice house.

As the mid-afternoon dinner hour at Mount Vernon approached, an aroma of epicurean blend drifted from the slant-roofed outer kitchen. Here were the roasting "chickins," exuding juices from browned and bursting flesh; here, too, suckling pigs, game fowl, and bits of mutton revolved on iron spits; yellow corn pone and sweet potatoes, gathering substance in the ashes . . . beneath great copper pots, afroth and simmering; "made dishes" in the Dutch oven, "pretty little Dishes for a supper, and little corner dishes for a Great Table."

Waddling darkie women mopped streaming faces with linsey-woolsey aprons; introduced the whimsicality of gleaming-toothed banter to esoteric rites before the great open fireplace. No confines of polished iron restrained their art. Flames leapt into life, were chastened and controlled.

Well versed in the properties of wood



smokes and the slow or fast burning woods, the plantation cooks called for sassafras, beech-nut, red or white oak, hickory, pine, gum . . . even corn-cob fires, as the preparation of delicacies demanded.

Stewing and boiling was accomplished in the steaming kettles that swung from iron cranes. There were special pans for preserves and sauces; tart moulds, skimmers, graters, pot and spit racks, gridirons, trivets, mill spice mortars, frying and dripping pans, turnspit dog, smoke jack, a coffee roaster, mortar and pestle, and assorted ladles. The piquant scent of spice box and pungently laden soap jar contrived with bell-metal skillets and gleaming tea caddy to accede the charm of this temple.

Seasonings of Sweet Marjoram and Pennyroyal delighted the nostrils; sharpened the appetite to a tempting array of "Quakeing puddings" and tarts, a "Marmalet of mulberries" and "Candied Marrygoulds."

Naturally a formal man, the General required that dinner be served promptly at three o'clock, and frowned upon laggard guests, whilst offering barbed apology.

"Gentlemen, we are too punctual for you. I have a cook who never asks whether the company but whether the hour has come."

Customarily, when guests were numerous ". . . the table was laid in the 'Great Hall' . . . with a service of porcelain of Sevres." Here the Mistress presided over an elegant tea and coffee equipage, sending steaming cups about the table. At her left the Master carved. Crested silver plate and a handsomely beaded plateau de dessert precluded the encroachment of flowers; graced a table upon which the covered dishes and tureens were so symmetrically arranged, that, true to the custom of the period, the tablecloth was scarcely visible.

General Washington ate lightly of the abundance of his table, declining dishes of considerable richness with epigrammatic jest, "That is too good for me." He was fond of seafood, particularly shad; delighted in the Southern shrimp and oysters. A silver mug of home-brewed beer, or several glasses of wine, sipped through the meal, was his choice of beverage.

At the conclusion of the meal the toast to "all our friends" was drunk, the table was

cleared and the ladies retired. Forthwith, fresh glasses and decanters of wine were set about, along with great bowls of polished espalier fruits and nuts; and buoyant conversation of a mundane sprightliness taxed the wit and versatility of the gentlemen present.

A favorite among discriminating guests is this sauce for a Bisque of Fish:

"Take a Pint of Gravey, two or three spoonfuls of Mushroom Katchep, and a spoonful or two of Mushroom Pickle; then add about a Gill of White Wine, half an Onion, a slice of Lemon with the Peel, two Anchovies shred, some Cloves, and Mace. When these have boiled half a quarter of an hour, take out the Onion, and Lemon, and thicken your Liquor, with about three Pounds of Butter, rub'd in a little Flour; then put in the Body of a Crab, or Lobster, and it is ready to pour over your Fish; but some rather chuse to serve this Sauce in Basons, lest it be too high for every Palate. However, when you have disposed your Fish well in the Dish, garnish with fry'd Bread, Horse-Radish scraped, fry'd Parsley, Lemon sliced and pickled, red Beet-Root sliced, and serve it up hot. If your Sauce is serv'd in Basons; then take care to have one Bason of plain Butter; but if all your Company happens to like the rich Sauce, your Dish of Fish will make a much better appearance to have some of the Sauce pour'd over it before you lay on your Garnish. Remember to lay your Spitchot-Eels near the edge of the Dish."

Exactings are the specifications contained in the preparation of a Genteel Dish for a large Company:

"Boil six Chickens, the like number of Hogs Tongues boiled and peeled; a Colliflower boiled white in Milk and Water whole, and some Spinage boiled very Green. Put your Colliflower in the middle of the Dish, lay the Chickens round, the Tongues round them, with the Roots outwards; the Spinage is to be laid in small Parcels between the Tongues; The Dish is usually garnished with small Pieces of Bacon, toasted, a Piece of which is to be laid on each Tongue."

Quaintly scribed "receipts" in the Washington Booke of Cookery and Sweetmeats give the "rules" for Preserved Rosebuds and Gillyflowers, Apricock Cakes, a Tart of Hipps; reflect the role of the gardens in Mount Vernon's cuisine.

In the tradition of the early Anglo-Saxon "Wyrterd" or herb yard, the Kitchen Garden at Mount Vernon had its borders of "simples," used and loved in England a century before.

Compounded from the simples were necessities for the family and those touches



of variety or spice that lent piquancy to "made dishes." Of this last, the Florentine, thus seasoned, and delicately proportioned, was esteemed by Mansion House guests:

"Take the kidney of a Loin of Veal, or the Wing of a Capon, or the leg of a Rabbit, mince any of these small with the kidney of a Loin of Mutton, if it be not fat enough. Then season it with cloves, mace, nutmeg, sugar, cream, currans, eggs and Rose-water; mingle these four together, and put them in a dish between two sheets of paste, then close it and cut the paste round by the brim of the dish, then cut it roundabout like Virginal keys, turn up one and let the other lye; pinch it, bake it, scrape sugar on it and serve it."

Meat pies of "severall things" with puff paste crust known as "the coffin;" Collops, "Pig in Jelly," and "Pigeon Pyes," were valued as comestibles.

At Christmas time "Great Cakes" of fruits and spice were baked. "Jumballs," too, with "Shrewsbury Cakes," apple Guddonie, and "Cullerd Gingerbread." Layer cakes were little known and the use of baking powder had not come into existence. A light texture to cakes was insured by ample proportioning of egg whites, and thorough whisking.

A clamorous bustle in the winter kitchen prefaced the time of Candlemas. Stacked logs were fired in the great fireplace that extended across the south wall of the cellar, and temptingly fragrant odours of holiday cookery wafted through the Mansion House. A memorable occasion was the yearly preparation of the Christmas Pyes.

#### *Christmas Pyes*

"Take an Ox-Heart, and parboil it, or a Neat's-Tongue, boiled without drying or salting, or the inside of a Surloin of Beef; Chop this small, and put to each Pound two Pounds of clean Beef Suet, cleaned of the Skins and Blood, and chop that as small as the former, then pare, and take the Cores out of eight large Apples, and chop them small, grate then a Two-Penny Loaf; and then add two or three Nutmegs grated, half an Ounce of fresh Cloves, as much Mace, a Pound and a half of Sugar; then grate in some Lemon and Orange-Peel, and freeze the Juice of six Oranges, and two Lemons, with half a Pint of Sack, and pour this into the Mixture. Take care to put in two Pounds of Currans to every Pound of Meat, and mix well; then try a little of it over the Fire, in a Sauce-Pan, and as it tastes, so add what you think proper to it; put this in an earthen Glaz'd Pan, and press it down, and you may keep it till Candlemas . . .

"When you take these Pyes out of the Oven, put in a Glass of Brandy, or a Glass of Sack or White Wine."

Guests filled to repletion upon the dainties "Whit Pot," "Tansey," and "Gooseberry Fool," gathered 'round the Yule log to converse with holiday zest. Clinking glasses lent a pleasant note, as negro servants passed among the company bearing trays of fine wines and liqueurs, figs from the "wall trees," and great slices of rich black cake.

This same cake, prided by the Washington family, was baked for Nelly Custis's wedding.

#### *Rich Black Cake*

"Twenty eggs; two pounds of butter; two pounds of sugar (powdered); two and one-half pounds of flour; five pounds of fruit; one-fourth ounce of mace; one ounce of nutmeg; one-half pint of wine and some French brandy. Beat whites and put into creamed butter a spoonful at a time. Add sugar in same way; other ingredients. Bake slowly five hours."

To Washington's "People," the holidays meant rations of whiskey and rum, roasting fowl from their own "chicken" huts, and seasonings of dried herbs from small vegetable plots tended throughout the summer. Thus they varied the monotonous year-round menus of corn-pone, salt pork, and salt fish.

At times General Washington complained of the endless procession of guests, saying that his home was "little better than a well-resorted inn." And justly so. It is recorded that in a single month no less than sixty-six visitors enjoyed the hospitality at Mount Vernon.

Guests who came to dinner often stayed to breakfast . . . and yet another breakfast. General Washington's breakfast was simple, and invariably the same: three Indian cakes, honey, a dish of tea. He provided fulsomely for his friends the typical Southern meal: crisply curled bacon, or fried ham, with scrambled eggs; Indian cakes, saturated with butter and honey; often delicately browned fish and fried apples.

A contemporary, having slumbered 'neath the pleasant slope of the Washington roof, and regaled himself upon more elaborate breakfast viands, writes: ". . . a table was elegantly spread with ham, cold corn beef, cold fowl, red herring and cold

mutton, the dishes ornamented with sprigs of parsley and other vegetables from the garden."

Kettledrums, or high teas, at Mount Vernon were gala affairs. A collation of the usual anchovies and gammon was interspersed with cold roast beef, roast fowl, meat loaves jellied and "quakeing Syllabubs." The children, accustomed to deficiencies in the "second table," romped about the lawn, peered now and then to assure themselves of the plentifulness of their favorite, "A Syllabub under a Cow."

#### *Syllabub Under a Cow*

"Put a bottle of either red or white wine, ale or cyder into a china bowl. Sweeten it with sugar and grate in some nutmeg, then hold it under the cow and milk into it till it has a fine froth at the top; strew over it a handful of currants, clean washed and picked and plumped before the fire."

Of Mount Vernon's Mistress it may be aptly quoted: "She looketh well to the ways of her Household, and eateth not the Bread of Idleness."

Skilled in the beneficent arts of the "still room," Martha Washington practiced the teachings of the early herbalists, doubtless spicing their ancient lore with bits of mysticism gleaned from the plantation darkies.

About Martha's still, in the great "stove house," lingered the fragrant memory of rose leaves, lavender and geranium; a potpourri of subtler scents. Meticulously thorough as a housewife, the Mistress provided her family's pharmacopoeia; lightened Dr. Craik's burden in ministering to the servant's ills; conceded the vanity of man in compounding "Perfume Powder for Hayre," and, surprisingly, a powder "to keep ye teeth clean and to fasten them."

A typical concoction for the purging and edification of Mistress Martha's family is outlined in Daffy's Elixir:

"Take five Ounces of Anniseeds, three Ounces of Fennel Seeds, four Ounces of Parsley Seeds, six Ounces of Spanish Liquorish, five Ounces of Sena, one Ounce of Rhubarb, three Ounces of Elecampane, seven Ounces of Jalap, twenty-one Drams of Saffron, five Ounces of Manna, two Pounds of Raisins, a Quarter of an Ounce of Cochineal, two Gallons of Brandy; stone the Raisins, slice the Roots, bruise the Jalap; put them all together, keep them close covered 15 Days, then strain it out."

Having glimpsed the splendors of the Post-Revolutionary era it may be well to look back upon the despairing years

through which the colonists fought for freedom.

Mrs. Washington accompanied the General when conditions were favorable, leaving the management of Mount Vernon in the capable hands of Lund Washington. When Washington's army went into winter encampment at Valley Forge Martha Washington ordered this dessert dish, suitable to the stress of the times.

"Wash a pint of small hominy very clean and boil it tender, add an equal quantity of corn meal; make it into a batter with eggs; milk and a piece of butter; bake it like a batter cake on a griddle and eat it with butter and molasses."

That George Washington could laugh away the hardships of battle is amply proven in the following letter written by him at West Point, Virginia.

"DEAR DOCTOR:

I have asked Mrs. Cochran & Mrs. Livingston to dine with me to-morrow; but am I in honor bound to apprise them of their fare? As I hate deception, even where the imagination only is concerned; I will. It is needless to premise, that my table is large enough to hold the ladies. Of this they had ocular proof yester-day. To say how it is usually covered, is rather more essential; and this shall be the purport of my Letter.

Since our arrival at this happy spot, we have had a ham, (sometimes a shoulder) of Bacon, to grace the head of the table; a piece of roast Beef adorns the foot; and a dish of beans, or greens, (almost imperceptible), decorates the center. When the cook has a mind to cut a figure, (which I presume will be the case to-morrow,) we have two Beef-steak pyes, or dishes of crabs, in addition, one on each side the center dish, dividing the space & reducing the distance between dish & dish to about 6 feet, which, without them, would be near 12 feet apart. Of late he has had the surprising sagacity to discover, that apples will make pyes; and its a question, if, in the violence of his efforts, we do not get one of apples, instead of having both of Beef-steaks. If the ladies can put up with such entertainment, and will submit to partake of it on plates, once Tin but now Iron—(not become so by the labor of scouring), I shall be happy to see them . . ."

When we consider the spontaneity and freely proffered hospitality of the Master and his Lady; the array of good things provided by farm and gardens; it is not surprising that Washington's friends braved the traveling conditions of the day to visit him, nor that the General had occasion in later years to write:

"Mrs. Washington & myself will do what I believe has not been done within the last twenty years by us—that is set down to dinner by ourselves."

# The Colonial Garden at Wakefield

This Historic Spot Reflects the Charm and Loveliness of Long Ago

BY DOROTHY WALTON

DRIVING down the long cedar-bordered lane from the King's Highway in the Northern Neck of Virginia to the Wakefield Estate, it requires only a slight stretch of the imagination to transport oneself two hundred years into the past. For this early home of the Washingtons, and the birthplace of the illustrious George, has now been most charmingly and cleverly restored. The original house, built about 1718, by Augustine Washington, father of George, burned to the ground on Christmas Day, 1780, and was never rebuilt. Several attempts, culminating in the erection of a monument by the government in 1896, have been made to preserve and suitably mark the birthplace of the Father of His Country, but it remained for the Wakefield Memorial Association to adequately and completely restore the estate.

Picture with me this gracious country seat on a drowsy afternoon of late summer. On the western shore of tranquil Pope's Creek, which so clearly reflects the blue sky and white clouds, stands the low red-brick mansion house, shimmering in the summer sun. A gnarled hackberry tree casts soft shadows over the walls of native brick. In the grounds surrounding the house are old-fashioned shrubs—forsythia, japonica, moss roses—plants associated with Virginia gardens since the beginning of colonial history. A large clump of magnificent boxwood adorns the lawn; a fine crepe myrtle stands at the corner of the garden fence; while here and there graceful, symmetrical cedar trees cast their soft shade over this historic ground. In the rear of the house stands the white, frame cook-house and close by, the latticed well-house, half concealed by fig bushes. To the south of the mansion, surrounded by a whitewashed slat fence and protected by a background of many fine cedar trees, lies the garden.

We reach this colonial garden through a walk lined by venerable boxwood. The pungent odor of the box and the damp bricks takes our fancy fleeting back over the years and, by the time we have opened the whitewashed garden gate on its twisted grapevine hinge, we are in a land of the



long ago. As we walk along the closely clipped grass paths, we can understand what an important place a garden filled in the family life of two hundred years ago. Here were raised all the vegetables for the family table, the herbs for medicinal and seasoning purposes, the delicate lavender to perfume the linen chests, and the flowers so loved and cherished by the colonists.

The larger portion of this charming garden is intended for vegetables, the space being divided into square plats each bordered by foot-high box bushes. The smaller portion is the herb and flower garden with plats of thyme or sage, whose gray-green, velvety leaves are so lovely to look upon as to excuse it from its useful duty as an herb.

Nearest the gate are the lavender beds perfuming the air with their clean, dainty scent—tiny flowers on long stems, the delight of the bees from the whole countryside. Fig bushes, oak-leaf hydrangeas and a graceful mimosa tree are growing in the border around the edge of the inclosure. We find all the old-fashioned flowers of the colonial garden—hollyhocks, touch-me-nots, pinks—to name a few of the old favorites. Marigold beds are bordered with sage, the lavender beds bordered with thyme—flowers, fruits, vegetables and herbs all growing in happy confusion. What simple, charming people these, to have planned a garden so!

A sundial marks the tranquil passage of time in this lovely spot. Its inscription pays a simple tribute to the famous little boy who must have often played there:

(Continued on page 140)

# GI Foreign Brides Study D. A. R. Manuals

(Courtesy Press Relations Committee)

**F**OREIGN brides of American soldiers are creating a new educational problem according to requests for instruction now reaching the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Many have asked for copies of the D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship, the recognized handbook on American Citizenship which for years has aided aliens in becoming naturalized Americans.

Wives of the GIs can enter the country regardless of quota restrictions because they are the wives of American citizens. In two years they are eligible to obtain final naturalization papers and appear before a Naturalization Court for citizenship.

Many of them, therefore, desire to know all about the American form of government. They want to study American citizenship. They seek information on constitutional rights of the citizen. They desire information on the executive, the legislative and the judicial branches of our government.

Naturally, many have turned to the D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship. And as the shiploads of GI wives arrive from England and France and other European ports, as well as Australia and New Zealand and Far East countries, the demand for the manual is expected to increase. Just recently, for example, American soldiers were given

permission to marry Austrian girls. The list grows steadily.

For many years the D. A. R. has been publishing the Manual for Citizenship. Millions of copies printed in 17 different languages have helped the alien to learn American ways of citizenship.

The manual is concise and to the point. All of the basic information on citizenship and the American form of government is given in plain understandable language. Naturalization courts throughout the land have realized its value. D. A. R. members work in the naturalization courts to assist the new citizens in every way possible.

Now that a new need has arisen for the Manual, the D. A. R. will certainly meet it, Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, president general, declared. The national committee of the Manual for Citizenship has chairmen in every state and reaches into every one of the more than 2,500 chapters of the society, she said. Mrs. Howard A. Latting of Colorado Springs, Colo., is national chairman. Vice Chairmen are Mrs. J. Warren Perkins of East Orange, N. J., Mrs. Parks Lee Hay of Macon, Ga., Mrs. Frank Hamilton Marshall of Enid, Okla., Mrs. Claude K. Rowland of St. Louis, Mo., Mrs. Edwin G. Clapp, of Fargo, N. D., and Mrs. Carl O. Lampland of Flagstaff, Ariz.

## Mary Washington Chapter

**A**RARE and historical event took place at the February meeting, 1946, of the National Board of Management at the invitation of our President General, Mrs. Talmadge, when Miss Janet Richards, our Regent Emeritus, presented an Album containing more than one hundred badges which she has worn covering a period of 54 years, (1892-1946). They indicate her election to every D. A. R. Congress to date. This album is also historical as it shows the evolution of the badges of the Society since its origin. It will be placed in the Museum.

This is the second time the Mary Wash-

ington Chapter has been so honored by the National Board of Management. In 1944 the original charter, which Miss Richards had in her custody over half a century, was presented to the Society. It contains the names of the famous founders, Mary Desha, Mary Lockwood, Eugenia Washington, and more notably Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of the President of U. S., First President General of D. A. R. (1890-1892) and Charter Member #7. This Charter is now hanging in the District Room at Memorial Continental Hall.

VINETTA WELLS RANKE,  
*Historian, Mary Washington Chapter.*

# Treasures of Our Museum



## THE ENDURING CHARM OF TEXTILE PRINTS

BY GLADYS HUNKINS WEBSTER, *Curator*

IN 1663, Pepys wrote, "Creed, my wife and I to Cornhill, and after many tryalls bought my wife a chintz, that is, a painted Indian calico, for to line her new study, which is very pretty."

For modern Europe, printed fabrics began with the colorful painted calicoes imported in the 17th century by the great East India Companies—such materials as graced the home of Mr. and Mrs. Pepys. By 1650, their charm had taken Europe by storm, and demand established print works to produce—with wood blocks—designs in the "Indian manner." Soon after the middle of the 18th century, engraved copper plates were introduced in England to supplement wood block printing.

The cotton giant of 18th century England, Sir Robert Peel, established his factory and print works at Lancashire in 1770. Although research recently has discovered descriptions of a group of his designs, as yet figure subjects, which so greatly delight antiquarians, have not been attributed. Excellent examples, however, were produced in England, including textile versions of subjects popular in the transfer-printed ware of Liverpool and Staffordshire. One such was the story of Dr. Syntax, illustrated in "Staffordshire Blue," December issue.

Old world trends in decorative fabrics were followed closely by young America, in many instances with surprisingly short time-and-space allowance for the then broad Atlantic. India prints were early on the list, their rich tree of life designs and colors perfectly complementing old pine and oak. Later, the George Washingtons used imported prints until domestic Hewsons were available. One of the first copperplate prints in America was Mrs. Franklin's. Benjamin wrote from London, in 1758, that for her window curtains and bed furniture, he was sending "56 yards of cotton, printed curiously from copper plates." As the earliest authenticated English copperplate dates 1761, Franklin's selection probably was the product of a factory near Dublin which printed linen from copper plates by 1752. Many of Sir Robert Peel's prints were imported to America, and many toiles de Jouey.

After our American Independence, England obviously ate political crow to retain the lucrative print patronage of the new country, offering designs which embodied the quintessence of patriotism, the "sine qua non" of American Federal interiors.

Our illustrated repeat from an old American bed curtain is a sepia copperplate—printed in



England ca. 1800—a type of figure design for which England, as well as de Jouey, is justly famous.

In the "Apotheosis of Franklin" (Washington is properly apotheosized in another print), our much degreed Dr. Benjamin, wearing an academic gown and historic fur hat, is accompanied by France, each holding one end of a furled scroll on which is printed, "Where Liberty Dwells, There Is My Country." A beautiful young woman of classic mien and garb (presumably American) bearing a shield spangled with 13 scintillating stars, directs Franklin to the Temple of Fame. His approach is trumpeted abroad by Fama, herself, while two serious minded Famaettes carry up the steps to Fame, the United States and the Atlantic Ocean—no less!

By way of transition, our print presents on an uncertain bit of land with amazingly varied vegetation, a cormorant and an otter (or is it a beaver to suggest the works of our indefatigable Franklin?)—and above—"The Triumph of Washington."

Washington, leading his armies in victorious procession, stands tall in the golden chariot of Liberty, who holds a sceptre in one hand and in the other a shield emblazoned, "American Independence, 1776." Our hero wears his Continental uniform with white facings and many brass buttons (now Washingtoniana in Smithsonian. A similar uniform, making history by way of a lesser light, is on display in our own "American Panorama" exhibition.) With easy grace, Washington rests his right hand on the hilt of his sword and casually in his left hand, holds the loose reins scarcely required to guide the subservient leopards which speed the chariot in triumphal progress. (Whatever allegorical interpretation the creator of our print may have had in mind, Franklin, in a medallion he personally designed to commemorate the surrender at Yorktown, represents England as a leopard.) The Chariot of Liberty and Washington is heralded by two In-

dian youths, one trumpet furling the flag of 13 stripes, the other, "Don't Tread on Me!"

Through an uncertain perspective, following the chariot is a cavalry procession, the foremost figure carrying the standard of 13 stripes. Next appears the Fleur-de-Lis studded banner of France towering over three men, perhaps Lafayette, Rochambeau, and de Grasse. The line of diminutive but spirited victors seems unending, finally circling a high hill topped by a fort flying a striped pennon. Is this intended to suggest Lafayette's Malvern Hill at Yorktown?

In the foreground, a Liberty Tree marks the turning point of the procession. In our independence-minded country, there were many liberty trees but outstanding was the historic Liberty Tree of Boston, an elm from which, during the Stamp Act turmoil, the British stamp distributor and other "personae non grata" were hung in effigy. Our English sepia print represents the English Stamp Act turned up-side-down on the Tree of Liberty. Under the Tree, bearing the intermingled crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, is the shield of Britain; the once hostile English gun stands inert; a cannon is dismantled, its balls in exhibition formation; a drum and flag are in the dust after the final British call to war against their Colonial brothers. And Washington rides on in triumph.

Intriguingly irresistible is this print of ours. Small wonder that English fabrics continued on the list of young America's imports! And this very design, in varying colors, covered many a Federal chair, hung as draperies below many a Neo-Classic window cornice, \*graced many a four-post bed—filling, the while, many an American heart with just pride in the Apotheosis of his great Poor Richard, in the Triumph of his Washington and the cause of his own American Independence.

\* Rendered in red, this design appears on a chair and a bed in the Haverhill bedroom, American Wing, Metropolitan Museum.

## Statesmen of the American Revolution

(Continued from page 123)

science which inspired him to give aid and encouragement to Robert Fulton in his steamboat experiments and agriculture was his study and delight. Farmers of this country are indebted to him for the importation of clover grass and other additions to farming and cattle husbandry.

In the list of great American Statesmen of the Revolution must of course be mentioned Bushrod Washington, nephew of George Washington, a soldier of the Revolution, who became a leading jurist member of the Supreme Court; the brilliant Alex-

ander Hamilton; Eldridge Gerry, signer of the Declaration; Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who carried throughout his life the high principles of liberty and justice in civic and religious matters which inspired him to become one of those who affixed his signature to the historical Declaration of Independence; John Jay, the first Chief Justice and a score or more of others who gave statesmanlike service in large and small measure in setting the sails for the ship of state in the days when this nation was young.



# Fifty-fifth Continental Congress

THE Fifty-fifth Continental Congress will be our first meeting since April, 1944. Soon after the close of war last summer the possibility of holding Congress in Washington this year was investigated, but it was found that the hotels would not be able to accommodate the delegates and visiting members, due to postwar emergency congestion. After considerable correspondence with hotels and convention bureaus in some of our largest cities a recommendation was made to, and adopted by, the National Board of Management at its meeting last October 11, that the Congress be held in Atlantic City, New Jersey. To secure open dates in this only available city, the date of the Congress had to be changed from the week of April 19th to the week of May 20th.

Because of a crowded convention calendar we have the use of Convention Hall from May 20th through the 22nd, the opening meeting being scheduled for 8:30

p.m., Monday, May 20th; the meetings of Thursday, May 23rd, will be held in the Wedgewood Room of the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel.

The work of the Congress will be strictly adhered to during the daytime meetings, thus precluding the listing of committee exemplification by speakers, musicians, childrens' groups, etc. However, there will be a prominent speaker for the meeting Monday night, Wednesday night, and for the banquet Thursday night. The State Regents will make their reports to the Congress Tuesday night, May 21, followed by nominations for Vice Presidents General.

Hotel headquarters will be at the Marlborough-Blenheim but all meetings of the Congress, with the exception of the last day, will be held in the Ballroom of the Convention Hall. Neighboring and cooperating hotels are conveniently near to both places.

## PROGRAM FORECAST

### Sunday

May 19—2:30 p.m.—Memorial Service, Wedgewood Room, Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel.

### Monday

May 20—2:00 p.m.—National Defense Meeting, Wedgewood Room, Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel.

8:30 p.m.—Formal opening of Congress, Convention Hall Ballroom.

President General's Reception, following adjournment of opening meeting, in Ballroom, Marlborough-Blenheim.

### Tuesday

May 21—Two business sessions, morning and afternoon.

Evening—State Regents' reports.

Nominations.

Pages' Dance.

### Wednesday

May 22—Two business sessions, morning and afternoon.

Voting.

Evening—speaker, music, Valley Forge project.

### Thursday

May 23—Morning—Installation ceremonies and close of Congress. Wedgewood Room, Marlborough-Blenheim.

Evening—Dinner at 7:30—Ambassador Hotel.

HELEN M. McMACKIN,  
*Chairman, Program Committee.*

# News Items

## New York City Chapter

**I**N celebration of the Wedding Day of George and Martha Washington, the New York City Chapter held its fifty-fifth annual Reception and Tea on Saturday, January the fifth, at the Hotel Plaza.

Following the Reception, Mrs. Sturges Dunham, Regent, presided at a program. The speaker was Mrs. William Corwith whose timely subject was, "Compulsory Military Training."

Upon this festive occasion greetings were given by the distinguished guests who included: Mrs. Edla Gibson, New York State Regent; Mrs. James Grant Park, New York State Vice-Regent; Mrs. Stanley Thorpe Manlove, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Grace Brosseau, Honorary Presi-

dent General; Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General; The Honorable Judge George E. Genung, President, New York Chapter, Sons of the Revolution; The Honorable Judge Murray Hulder, President, Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution; and the Rev. Dr. Nathan Seagle, Chaplain of the New York City Chapter for nearly thirty years.

After the program Tea was served at beautifully appointed tables presided over by the officers and Safety Committee. The first Vice-Regent, Mrs. Carl Noble, was chairman of the affair.

MARGARET WALTERS NOXON  
(Mrs. Herbert R. Noxon),  
*Historian.*

## Patience Wright Chapter

**M**RS. FREDERICK H. BILLINGS, member of Patience Wright Chapter, D. A. R., of Laguna Beach, California, speaking before her chapter December 4, 1945, on "The Romance of Patchwork Quilts," said that quilting parties were among the favorite social diversions of her forebears. Her own grandmother was adept at piecing quilts and among the patterns of her day was Streak of Lightning and Rail Fence. Samples of these patterns were shown. The quilters of an earlier ancestry spun their own material, dyed it from native plants of their district and boiled it in lye.

Mrs. Billings declared she too had started several quilts in her youth, but had never finished them.

"Quilting parties superseded by many generations the popular bridge parties of this day and age" said the speaker, and to prove the assertion, recited Stephen Foster's song-poem wherein it is revealed that after one of "Aunt Dinah's quilting parties he was seeing Nellie home."

At this juncture in the program Vice Regent and Program Chairman, Mrs. Byron S. Swearingen, provided a surprise interlude by playing and singing the two verses and chorus of Stephen Foster's song. Chapter members joined in on the chorus lustily.

Resuming the trend of her patchwork story, Mrs. Billings stated that as far back

as 1770, quilting bees often lasted as long as ten days and among the favorite patterns of the long ago were the Album, Chimney Sweep, Court House Square, Rose of Sharon, Circuit Rider and the Star.

Mrs. Billings discussed fluently the intricacies of the hexagon, the triangle and the nine-patch and kept her hearers in a titter of amusement as she outlined the manner in which the mountain women of the old south and the Pennsylvania Dutch women were wont to gather for these quilting bees. In his famous collection of antiquities, Mrs. Billings asserted that Henry Ford includes many early American quilts.

An example of Mrs. Billings' versatility was afforded by the exhibition of her sketchbook revealing her own work in colors and black and white of the various quilt patterns she had been discussing.

Regent Mrs. William E. Harris exhibited her privately owned quilts of apple blossom design, the one star and friendship quilt each with its intricate design in fine handwork quilting. The "Preacher's Quilt," owned by Chaplain Mrs. L. C. Kirkes, was shown with the explanation that it had been presented to her husband, Dr. Kirkes, some years ago in an earlier pastorate as a testimonial from his flock to their shepherd.

MRS. W. E. HARRIS,  
*Regent, Patience Wright Chapter,  
D. A. R., Laguna Beach, Calif.*

## David Forman Chapter

GENERAL DAVID FORMAN CHAPTER of Trenton, New Jersey, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on January 15, at a dinner meeting held in the Old Barracks.

Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, President General of the National Society, was the guest of honor and spoke on "The Aims and Ideals of the D. A. R."

Other guests were: Mrs. Edward F. Randolph, State Regent; Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, National Chairman of the Approved Schools Committee; Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, Organizing Secretary General; Miss Helen Moses, daughter of the chapter's organizing regent; and daughters of charter members, past regents and visiting regents from Trenton and vicinity.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. Charles A. Burt, chapter chairman of "Correct Use of the Flag," following which the entire assemblage joined in singing the "Star Spangled Banner." Mrs. Edward A. Morris delivered the invocation in the absence of the chaplain.

Members of the Junior Committee acted as pages, lighting the 50 candles on the traditional gold and white birthday cake, which was cut by Mrs. Talmadge.

Mrs. C. Edward Murray, 2nd Vice President General of the National Society, and beloved member of the chapter, was toastmistress. She presented an account of the early history of this country and of the chapter's growth and progress. This was written in novel poetic form that made the narrative fascinating to follow.

Greetings were given by Mrs. Paul G. Duryea, Regent, who then eulogized Mrs. Murray for her distinguished service to the chapter and presented her with a gift from the members.

The Golden Jubilee Year Book, which was distributed during the evening contains a biographical sketch of Mrs. Murray's career, both in local and national D. A. R. settings.

Mrs. Murray succeeded Mrs. John Moses, organizing regent, in 1924, and served as regent until 1929, when she resigned to become State Regent. It is noteworthy that Mrs. Murray has the distinction of being the only person in all of Trenton's D. A. R. chapters to hold national office. She has been a 1st Vice President General, Curator

General, and is now 2nd Vice President General of the National Society D. A. R.

During the evening a message of congratulation was read from the chapter's only surviving charter member, Mrs. Josephine Tuttle, of California.

As the past regents were introduced, each was honored by the lighting of a commemorative candle by the pages.

Mrs. Charles P. Hutchinson, chapter chairman of music, sang several selections, and the young daughter of Mrs. Morris played a violin solo.

The Honorable Harold B. Wells, Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals of N. J., delivered an address.

Plans for the program were under the direction of the regent, Miss Anna Hutchinson, chapter librarian, and Mrs. C. Dawson Fell, chapter historian. Miss Hutchinson wrote the biography of Mrs. Murray that appeared in the Golden Jubilee Year Book and Mrs. Fell prepared a brief chapter history for the same publication.

All who passed through the receiving line at the affair were agreed that the highlight of the evening was the ineffably charming smile of our President General.

General David Forman Chapter was organized on January 15, 1896, by Mrs. John Moses. She was Olivia Gardner Forman, a kinswoman of General David Forman, noted Revolutionary general, for whom the Chapter is named. Mrs. Moses died on December 29, 1927, in her 89th year, after serving 29 years as Regent and three as Honorary Regent. It was said of her that "she left the cherished memory of a true and ideal womanhood."

During those years many historical papers were written and presented by members, old records were copied, and contributions to patriotic projects were made. Members worked with the Barracks Association to help acquire, and later to help furnish, the Old Barracks appropriately with antiques.

Through three wars the Chapter has assisted in every war-time project to aid the soldiers. Her record in the recently ended hostilities has been told in our Regent's yearly reports, and it is something to make us feel proud. During this last war the members cooperated wholeheartedly with the National Society's program. Members

contributed generously, both of time and money, to the many projects, such as the purchasing of Blood Bank Equipment, Mobile X-Ray Units, and Berman Locators, and the making of Buddy Bags and the furnishing of programs for the wounded men in hospitals.

Besides the war work, the General David Forman Chapter has shown unflagging interest in the National D. A. R. program of

Americanism, historical and restoration projects, such as that of the Old Barracks and the Trent House, and the educational program as carried out at the D. A. R. mountain schools in the South.

There is much to be done, and the Chapter feels fifty years young, capable of years of effective service. The Golden Jubilee has brought fresh inspiration through Mrs. Talmadge's dynamic message.

## Elbridge Gerry Chapter

**E**LBRIDGE GERRY CHAPTER, N. S. D. A. R., of Sterling, Colorado, celebrated the 25th anniversary of its organization in December, with a luncheon of beautiful appointments, at the home of Mrs. George Henderson, the only active charter member. It was in this same home with the same gracious hostess that Elbridge Gerry was served a sumptuous dinner and was organized on December 20th, 1920.

Among the projects of the Chapter was the compiling of "The History of Logan County," by a charter member, Mrs. Emma Burke Conklin. Many plaques and markers commemorating historic events and honoring early pioneers have been placed in Sterling and vicinity. Trees have been planted enhancing the beauty of the city. The Chapter lent its influence to the establishing of the Logan County Museum and has placed in it a collection of pioneer relics.

A Good Citizenship Pilgrimage contest has been conducted for the past ten years.

Appropriate pictures have been presented to the High School and essay contests have been conducted throughout the county.

During the recent war years we have not failed our obligation. Through the efforts of D. A. R. members \$2,000.00 was given the Blood Plasma project. The work of our Conservation chairman, Mrs. Ned Davis, has been untiring. Through her efforts, flowers and gardens bloom in Africa, and convalescing soldiers have the comfort of many knee-ropes and slippers.

The following Regents have served the Chapter: Mrs. L. W. Davenport, Mrs. G. A. Henderson, Mrs. J. E. Youngquist, Mrs. W. W. Brown, Mrs. W. S. Hadfield, Mrs. F. G. Ayers, Mrs. C. A. Greenawalt, Mrs. H. G. Summers, Mrs. J. H. Jackson, Mrs. A. P. Berkstresser, Mrs. C. O. Unfug, Mrs. D. H. Dowis, Mrs. R. I. Budin, Mrs. L. R. Goodwin, and Mrs. C. A. Astell.

MRS. CLAYTON ASTELL,  
*Regent, Elbridge Gerry Chapter.*

## Tarrytown Chapter Celebrates Anniversary

**T**HE Tarrytown Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution celebrated its twentieth anniversary October 15, 1945, at the Old Mill of the Philipse Castle Restoration in Philipse Manor, North Tarrytown. Mrs. Leslie V. Case, Regent, presided.

The high point of the birthday party was the Chapter's presentation to the Restoration as a Memorial Room, the Philipse guest room. Furnished only with rare and authentic pieces which have passed the tests of the highest professional experts, the Memorial has an atmosphere of charming simplicity in complete harmony with the Dutch plainness of the room itself.

The furnishing of this room, chosen by

the Chapter as its Golden Jubilee project, is under the direction of a committee composed of Miss Helen Warner, Chairman, Mrs. Rainard Robbins, and Miss Mollie Newberry.

The presentation was made by Mrs. Robbins. Dr. Hugh Grant Rowell, Director of the Restoration, officially accepted it for that organization.

Members of the chapter acting as individuals have also made important contributions to this Restoration of the Frederick Philipse Castle, 1683, fostered by the Historical Society of the Tarrytowns and made possible through the generosity of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Mrs. Worcester R. Warner and Miss Helen Warner restored

the Old Mill. Mrs. Charles Newberry and Miss Mollie Newberry completely furnished the De Peyster room as a Memorial to the late Charles P. Newberry.

"Reminiscences" by Mrs. Worcester Warner, a charter member of the local chapter, touched on many points of interest in its history. Mrs. Warner paid special tribute to Mrs. Case as organizing and first regent and as active leader in both the local and National D. A. R. organizations.

Short addresses were made by Mrs. James Grant Park, State Vice-Regent; Mrs. Charles White Nash, Past State Regent, and Miss Edla S. Gibson now serving as New York State Regent.

After tea was served, the guests were conducted through the Castle by Mrs. Alice Runyon as hostess for the Restoration.

Guests of honor included: Miss Edla S. Gibson, New York State Regent; Mrs. Charles White Nash, Past State Regent; Mrs. James G. Park, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Harold J. Dann, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Charles Ehle, Consulting Registrar; Mrs. Fred C. Daniels, Librarian; Miss Lillian Stebbins, Chaplain; Miss Jane W. Merriam, State Director; Mrs. Walter S. Hoyt, State Director; Mrs. Charles F. Cunningham, State Director.

Also the following State Chairmen: Mrs. George F. Kuhner, Ellis Island Committee; Mrs. Carl Tewkesbury, American Music;

Mrs. Forest M. Anderson, Press Relations; Mrs. Ford Kurtz, Motion Pictures; Mrs. John W. Fuiger, National Defense; Mrs. Leo F. Phillips, Approved Schools; Mrs. F. K. Pidgeon, D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship.

Other out-of-town guests were the following: Regents of D. A. R. Chapters in Westchester County: Mrs. Frederick D. Morrison, Mohegan Chapter, Ossining; Mrs. Ivan T. Johnson, White Plains Chapter; Mrs. Harold F. Miller, New Rochelle Chapter; Mrs. Richard Wilson, Ann Hutchison Chapter, Bronxville; Mrs. Wesley Chase, Past Regent, Harver Bush Chapter, Scarsdale; Mrs. Henry E. Weaver, Harver Bush Chapter, Scarsdale; Mrs. Thomas H. See, Kiskiskuk Chapter, Yonkers; Mrs. Lorenzo H. Knapp, Ruth Lyon Bush Chapter, Port Chester; Mrs. Howard H. Bayliss, Mount Pleasant Chapter, Pleasantville; Mrs. Harry LeRoy Hampton, Larchmont Chapter.

Guests representing other organizations were: Mrs. J. W. Stearns, Governor of the Hudson River Division, Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims; Robert H. Terry, Sons of the Revolution; Mrs. J. D. Wise, Jackson-Madison Chapter, Tennessee; Mrs. Philip H. Dowling, White Plains; Mrs. Fred Odell and Arthur T. Lord.

ELEANOR COCHRAN REED,  
*Press Chairman, Tarrytown  
Chapter, D. A. R.*

## Golden Hill Chapter

**G**OLDEN HILL CHAPTER, N.S.D.A.R., New York City, was organized on November 23, 1935. Mrs. Alexander William Whiteford was organizing Regent.

The Chapter celebrated its tenth anniversary On January 7, 1946, with a reception and luncheon in the music room of the Hotel Biltmore, New York.

At this celebration were many honored guests. Those at the speakers' table were: Miss Edla S. Gibson, New York State Regent; Mrs. Stanley Thorpe Manlove, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Grace H. Brosseau, Honorary President General; Mrs. John Bayley O'Brien, Mrs. Percy B. Mathews, Mrs. James Grant Park and Miss Page Schwarzwaelder. Many other National Vice Chairmen, State Officers and Chairmen were present.

Following luncheon, two groups of songs

were given. The Honored guests gave messages of greeting. A brief history of the Chapter was given by the Regent. Mrs. Whiteford said a few words about the accomplishments of the Chapter.

The Chapter has always been active in all D. A. R. National projects—and war projects, as well as giving its generous support to the approved schools. Many hours of service and generous contributions have been made to worthy projects.

The speaker of the afternoon was Capt. Tim Healy, of radio fame, whose inspiring praise of our great and beloved country was received with enthusiastic applause.

The speakers' table was adorned with three beautiful arrangements of flowers in golden tones. The guests were entertained during the luncheon with violin and piano music.

MRS. WILLIAM PHILLIP SETTEMAYER,  
*Regent.*



## Venango Chapter's Golden Anniversary

THE observance of their fiftieth anniversary on December fourteenth was a happy occasion for the Venango Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Franklin, Pennsylvania, for the State Regent and other State officers, as well as Regents and members of neighboring Chapters, and three Sons of the Revolution, had come to help them celebrate.

Luncheon was served at the Exchange Hotel where the Regent, Miss Louise Bonham, received the guests, with the State Regent, Mrs. Benjamin Ramage Williams, and the three surviving charter members: Mrs. Thomas Alexander, Mrs. Frederick L. Williamson and Miss Mary Hancock.

After lunch the company adjourned to the Public Library, where the meeting was opened by pledging allegiance to the flag and singing one verse of "America." Miss Bonham introduced the State Regent, who gave a much appreciated talk on the work accomplished by the Daughters of the American Revolution in its fifty-five years.

A pageant followed, arranged by Miss Marian Sykes, past Regent, in which Mrs. Sarah F. McCalmont, who formed the Chapter, was represented as welcoming the eleven other Charter Members to her parlor, December thirteenth, 1895. As each entered, dressed in a costume of fifty years ago, the history of her Revolutionary ancestor was read. Miss Louise Bostwick then read the history of the Chapter.

The meeting ended when Miss Bonham cut a huge birthday cake, decorated in gold and white and holding fifty golden candles lighted.

The charter members were: Mrs. Alfred B. McCalmont, Mrs. C. W. Mackey, Mrs. L. H. Fassett, Mrs. Thomas Alexander, Mrs. James Smith, Mrs. T. D. Adams, Mrs. H. W. Bostwick, Mrs. W. J. Lapsley, Mrs. James Denton Hancock, Miss Mary Hancock, Miss Ella Hancock and Miss Emily Woodburn.

ELIZABETH B. MULLINS,  
*Past Regent.*

## Golden Jubilee of Blue Ridge Chapter

IT IS a great thing for an organization to live fifty years and still be a keen, active group alert to what is going on about it and interested in all phases of national and international life.

Such an organization is the Blue Ridge Chapter D. A. R. of Lynchburg, Virginia. It is the third oldest chapter in the State and in October 1945, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with a program looking backward to its founders for inspiration and forward for vital and life sustaining ideas.

The fiftieth birthday meeting was really a brilliant party held at the home of Mrs. Theodore H. Jack, wife of the President of Randolph-Macon Woman's College, with Mrs. Jack and Miss Mary Cartlich as hostesses.

The house was filled with gold and white flowers, there were several birthday gifts, one being presented by Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, President General, who the week before had been the guest of the several Lynchburg chapters. The hostesses were assisted in receiving by the regent, Miss Leone Coleman and the following past regents, Miss Ella Miller, Mrs. John M. Otey, Mrs. A. B. Carrington, Mrs.

James R. Kyle, Mrs. Claiborne W. Gooch, Mrs. T. L. Sutherland, Mrs. W. B. Ryan, Mrs. H. C. Featherston and Mrs. A. S. Priddy. Mrs. Jack is also a past regent. There was a beautiful birthday cake lighted by fifty candles.

The meeting was presided over by the regent, Miss Coleman, and Mrs. John M. Otey was master of ceremonies. She called on various members who have known the work of the chapter over a period of years to tell of its history, growth, and achievements.

The central figure of the afternoon was Miss Ella Miller, great grand-daughter of Patrick Henry and one of the charter members. Greetings were brought to Miss Miller from the Virginia Committee of Colonial Dames of which she is also a charter member. Miss Miller told of the formation of Blue Ridge Chapter and urged it to stay alive and vigorous; Mrs. James R. Kyle told of the successful efforts of Mrs. E. C. Hamner to form the chapter and gave an impression of the personality and strength of character of this founding member; Mrs. Ernest Bowman, registrar, reviewed early lineage papers, especially



those of Mrs. Hamner, and compared the early papers with their sparsity of data to the full ones of today; Mrs. C. W. Gooch told of the two real daughters of the chapter, Mrs. Mary Lightfoot Garland and Mrs. Asburyina Tilden Phelps. Mrs. Garland died in 1898 and Mrs. Phelps in 1902. Old fashioned pictures of these daughters were shown; Mrs. A. B. Carrington told of instances in the life of the chapter, the different and varied projects in which it had been interested and of the brilliant social occasions in its history. Closing the program Mrs. William Cabell Flournoy gave a toast to the founders and as their names were read Mrs. W. B. Ryan and Mrs. William H. Steptoe lighted candles on the cake in their honor.

Blue Ridge Chapter is the oldest chapter in the city and has sponsored two of the

other three, Lynchburg and Poplar Forest Chapters. It has been interested in all the national projects as well as many local ones. It has been particularly concerned with the restoration of records and with the approved schools, Bris, the school in the nearby Blue Ridge Mountains, especially receiving its support. During the war its members did a great deal of Red Cross work and assisted in the sale of war bonds.

The chapter has a record of which it may well be proud and as it looks back over the fifty years of its life it hopes and believes it will continue to be a strong and effective body, filled with love of country and striving to preserve the ideals for which "American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes."

## Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter

THE Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, honored Mr. and Mrs. William Henderson Vaught on their fiftieth wedding anniversary Tuesday evening, December 11, with a reception held at the Vaught home on Main Street in Point Pleasant, West Virginia. Mrs. Ora P. Biddle, assisted by Mrs. Milton L. Miller, was in charge of all arrangements for the reception. Mrs. Benjamin Franklin, Mrs. Louis Bateson, and Mrs. Eunice B. Beller greeted the guests as they arrived. Mrs. Clyde W. Tallman was in charge of the register. Mrs. E. McElfresh and Miss Mary McCulloch presided at the tea table. Other members of the Chapter assisted throughout the evening.

Guests were received by Mrs. A. Kieth McClung, Regent of the Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, Mr. and Mrs. Vaught, Mr. Robert Vaught, a son now of Summersville, West Virginia, Mrs. Stephen K. Vaught, a daughter-in-law now of Point Pleasant, and three grand-daughters: Miss Carolyn Vaught, daughter of William H. Vaught, Jr., and the Misses Nancy and Martha Vaught, daughters of Stephen K. Vaught.

Mrs. Vaught wore a lace dress of mauve color accented with a shoulder corsage of yellow roses. Her wedding dress of white satin brocade was worn by her grand-daughter, Nancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Vaught were married De-

cember 11, 1895. She is the former Miss Ora Hogg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Harden Hogg. The wedding took place at the bride's home which was built in 1806 by Dr. Jesse Bennett, famed physician of his time. The original land grant on which the Bennett home was built was made by King George III to Peter Hogg, great-great-grandfather of the bride. Maid of honor to Miss Hogg was Miss Margaret L. Neal who became the bride of Mr. C. K. Blackwood. Dr. Gory Hogg of Lewisburg were best man to Mr. Vaught. Mrs. C. E. Hogg and Miss Alice Neal, guests at the reception, were guests at the wedding in 1895.

The house was decorated with yellow roses and chrysanthemums interspersed with lighted yellow tapers. The dining table was covered with a hand drawn linen cloth and the china appointments were from a gold-band service which Mr. Vaught's mother had given as a wedding gift. The china service had been in the Vaught family for over 150 years. The wedding cake was a three tiered cake iced in gold, each layer edged with tiny gold leaves, and the whole topped with a shower of small golden bells.

Nearly an hundred friends called during the evening to bring their good wishes to the highly esteemed couple.

Mrs. Vaught for many years has been vitally interested in DAR work and for the past five years has served as Honorary Vice-

President General having been elected in 1940 after having served as Vice-President General for three years. Mrs. Vaught has served the Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter twice in the capacity of Regent and has

served as State Regent in West Virginia. At present she is serving her Chapter as Parliamentarian, and is serving the State Organization as State Grandmother of the Children of the American Revolution.

## Chevy Chase Chapter

THE Chevy Chase Chapter of the D. A. R. voted \$200.00 to the fund being raised by the PTA of the Darnestown School in Montgomery County, Md., for the equipment of the Cafeteria and activity room. The Chapter also gave \$35.00 for the fund from which gifts for the patients at the Naval Hospital, at Bethesda, Md., at Christmas were bought.

These gifts, which are large for a Chapter less than three years old and with only 30 members, were made possible because the Chapter has recently become participating agency of the Montgomery County Thrift Shop, and because of a gift to the Regent, Mrs. Jesse Nicholson, of \$150.00 from an anonymous friend.

The Thrift Shop was founded in the Fall of 1943 with funds realized from the sale of used clothes, furniture, and household articles of every kind and to date more than \$25,000 has been distributed to the four agencies. The Chevy Chase Chapter has only been a member two months and its share of the profits has made it possible for it to do much work in the county for the rural schools, which has been its special project for the last year. The giving of help in establishing hot lunches,

better playgrounds, toilet facilities, organizing PTA Association, Victory gardens and canning, flags, and medals will now aid many schools, both colored and white. Where PTA's have been organized and the hot lunch program, the work has gone ahead with very little additional help, and the medals have done much to make good behavior on the increase and patriotism popular.

All funds realized from the Thrift Shops must be spent in the county for health and welfare work. The two hospitals in the county, the Montgomery County General Hospital at Olney and the Suburban Hospital, at Bethesda, the Planned Parenthood League, and the Chevy Chase Chapter of the D. A. R. make up the four agencies. Members of the Chapter must give a day a month working in the Thrift Shop and must contribute five or more articles a month to sell. The profits are made according to the value and number of articles sold for each agency.

The committee from the chapter in the Thrift Shop are Mrs. Frank P. Wilcox, contact chairman, first vice chairman of the Chapter; Mrs. Eugene W. Shaw, and the Regent, Mrs. Nicholson.



## The Colonial Garden at Wakefield

(Continued from page 129)

"A place of rose and thyme and scented  
earth,  
A place the world forgot,  
But here a matchless flower came to birth.  
Time paused and blessed the spot."

In these calm, peaceful surroundings and atmosphere of simple dignity and loveli-

ness, it is small wonder that the boy grew to be the man he was. For truly this is a lovely spot. Soft breezes sigh in the dusky cedars; bees drone over the lavender in the garden; crows caw in a neighboring cornfield; while across the clear stillness of Pope's Creek a lone blue-winged heron flaps his solitary way.

## Dedication of Organ

NOVEMBER THIRTEENTH, nineteen forty-five, will be a day long remembered by the Daughters of the American Revolution of West Virginia, who were privileged to attend the dedication of the pipe organ which they have installed in the post chapel of the hospital.

The chapel was filled for the exercises, which were broadcast through the hospital over the public address system. Brass altar vases held bronze chrysanthemums, and the dedicatory programs were in the form of an attractively bound souvenir folder.

The ushers, gowned in white, were members of the surrounding chapters, and were assisted by several young men from the hospital. Captain John A. McAfee, post chaplain, gave the invocation, and Mrs. Plummer E. Hill, State Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag, led the "Pledge of Allegiance."

In dedicatory remarks, filled with charm, Mrs. Millard T. Sisler, State Regent, said in part: "We have chosen this beautiful organ, a common medium of expression, to bless all who may come under its influence. Its lovely voice speaks to us of the hopes and aspirations of man through all ages. Those who hear it are lifted, healed, inspired. It is, therefore, a privilege and a joy to me as a representative of the West Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution, to dedicate this organ to the service of God and the rehabilitation of men."

Colonel E. L. Cook, commanding officer, responded for the hospital, and said in part: "On behalf of my command, and for

myself, I thank you, Mrs. Sisler, and through you the members of the West Virginia Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for providing this organ for our use at this hospital. The services of worship held in this chapel are more beautiful and more inspiring because of the contribution of the organ. The value of this organ is doubly enhanced because it stands as a testimonial to the interest of the good women of the D. A. R. in the sick and wounded. The last sound the men hear as they leave this place, civilians, are the tones of this instrument." The organ recital played by S/Sergeant Henry Beard, post organist at Fort George Meade, Md., and assisted by Mrs. Frederick A. Harris, violinist, proved to be of unusual interest.

A bronze plaque has been placed on the organ bearing the following inscription: "Presented by West Virginia Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Millard T. Sisler, State Regent, to honor those who served in World War II. May the tones of this organ inspire all who listen. 1945. Chimes: gift of Mrs. Guy D. Goff."

Immediately following the dedication, the William Henshaw and Shenandoah Valley Chapters of the D. A. R. of Martinsburg, gave a reception of exquisite appointments in the nearby Officers' Club, where more than three hundred D. A. R. members and guests were received.

An orchestra from the 356th ASF Band at the post played during the hours of the reception.

MRS. ELSIE HOFFMAN WRIGHT,  
*State Historian.*

### SPECIAL LINEAGE OFFER

A splendid opportunity is offered for a limited period for Chapters wishing to complete their file of Lineage Books while they are available. The supply of some numbers is exhausted. Those which may be purchased at this time are as follows:

Volume 1 and volumes 43 to 86, inclusive.....	\$ .50 each
Volumes 87 to 125, inclusive.....	\$ .75 each
Volumes 126 to 166, inclusive.....	\$1.50 each

Checks should be made payable to Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R., and should include postage. Books in packages of ten or over may be sent express collect.

# Committee Reports

## Motion Pictures

A MATTER of interest to the movie-going public is the annual distribution of awards to producers, directors and actors. We are sufficiently human to be pleased if the awarding jury's choice coincides with our own, for the motion picture audience of today is a discerning group, recognizing a director's authoritative touch as surely as it does the character versatility of the performers.

Recently the New York Film Critics adjudged Ingrid Bergman as the best actress of the year, and it is a choice with which many of her audiences will agree. To many of us, the initial work in this country of the young Scandinavian star was *INTERMEZZO*, and down through the various vehicles which have featured her versatility since then in *CASABLANCA*, *GASLIGHT*, Hemingway's *FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS*, to the present screenings of *SPELLBOUND* and *THE BELLS OF ST. MARY'S*, there is an emotional content in Ingrid Bergman's work which has evidenced her continued growth. As Sister Benedictine of St. Mary's, her role

is that of preceptress of the local parochial school, and her calm and luminous beauty radiates throughout the film, whether it be in the boxing lessons with the embryo pugilist in her class, or her agonized struggle to accept with proper submission transfer from her beloved school to another field of service.

Ingrid Bergman is of Swedish birth, is still in her twenties and in 1944 was awarded the Academy citation and the OSCAR. This small silver figurine symbolizes in filmland an importance equal to acquisition of class ring or old school tie, and confers on its recipient fellowship in the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity of the Motion Picture World.

Within a month or two Hollywood will announce the Academy awards for TOPS in 1945, and to many of us the \$64 question is WILL BERGMAN WIN IT FOR THE SECOND TIME?

MARION LEE MONTGOMERY,  
*National Chairman Motion  
Picture Committee, N.S.D.A.R.*

## Conservation Committee

ANNUAL REPORT time has overtaken us again! It can be a season of rewarding satisfaction for those chapter chairmen who selected their work projects and pushed them systematically throughout the year.

Projects that required the assistance of D. A. R. members in health drives or other civic plans, may have been completed. Other projects, like education for safety or forest fire prevention or wild life protection, must be continuous and not confined to any special season.

Reforestation, highway beautification, and the planting of memorial trees in honor of deceased service men are justly claiming the attention of chapter and state conservation chairmen. As planning and financing must precede planting, these, too, are year 'round projects.

Consult your state legislators and urge that funds for highway beautification be included to accompany highway developments and improvements. Some state highways are a joy to travellers because of their refreshing shade trees and flowers. The concrete ribbon of other highways stretches on and on for miles, their barrenness un-

broken. Here is a project that beckons to the D. A. R. Conservation chairmen and members.

Safety Bulletin #15 of the Automotive Safety Foundation of Washington, D. C., discloses an appalling new high percentage in the traffic toll of October 1945. Traffic fatalities for the nation reached 53 per cent over the figures for the same period in 1944, while highway mileage increased only 35.5 per cent. There are many chapter Conservation chairmen, yes, and some state chairmen who reported nothing on any phase of education for safety in their annual reports last year. The accident figures prove that safety education is sorely needed in every school and in every community to save precious lives. Daughters, THIS IS OUR WORK.

The Conservation chairman of Kansas D. A. R., Mrs. R. E. Odell, is using an excellent plan to stimulate activity and to produce better chapter reports. She has mailed post cards, monthly, to her chapter chairmen, emphasizing a different branch of the work each time. She writes that she is working on the idea that, "Folks—

especially women—have to be reminded several times before they get things done.” Your National Chairman appeals to each chapter regent to follow up her chapter chairman’s Conservation report at once. Make certain that the report is complete, and that it is mailed at once to her state chairman. Only by so doing may we have

a complete report, representative of every state and chapter D. A. R.

Please read the April issue for details of Conservation Breakfast at Continental Congress.

FLORENCE H. PATTERSON  
(Mrs. Nathan R. Patterson),  
*N.S.D.A.R. Chairman Conservation.*

## Junior Membership

### GREETINGS, JUNIOR DAUGHTERS:

IT IS always a pleasure to us to hear from our own “Aunt” Helen Pouch. When asked for an article she came up smiling, and as usual gave us a fine message filled with food for thought AND ACTION! Here is Aunt Helen’s letter:

### DEAR JUNIOR MEMBERS:

The fine work being accomplished by the Junior Committee of the D. A. R. is a challenge to the entire organization. You will play an important part in the postwar world. You young people are accomplishing much which is added to your already busy lives as mothers, housewives, lawyers, business women and Red Cross workers.

Juvenile delinquency is fast becoming rampant in our country. This menace will disappear if young minds are given constructive and interesting work—thus, the Junior Committee’s interest in J.A.C. Clubs and Girl Home Makers is invaluable.

For over 50 years the Children of the American Revolution have been planting the seed of patriotism in the hearts and minds of their members. It was at the Fourth Continental Congress that the D. A. R. passed the following resolution:

Resolved, that the Society of the Children of the American Revolution shall be organized and adopted by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The C. A. R. transferred more than 500 girls to the D. A. R. last year. The Junior Membership Traveling Banner, presented to the state transferring the most members to the D. A. R. each year, was won by Pennsylvania.

Training makes members particularly fitted to carry on in Junior Membership Committee work. Nothing gives more inspiration than meeting together and talking over one’s problems, and it is my heartfelt hope that we shall all meet at the Junior

Assembly during the 1946 Continental Congress.

Affectionately,  
AUNT HELEN  
(Mrs. William H. Pouch),  
*Advisor to Junior  
Membership Committee.*

Many of you know our good friend and State Junior Membership Chairman for Florida, Edith (Mrs. David K.) Wright. We are glad to print the message from an ardent worker for Juniors:

### DEAR JUNIOR PAGE CHAIRMAN:

This is my analysis of  
What a Junior Group can Mean to a  
D. A. R. Chapter:

JOYOUSNESS.	J is for the Joyousness with which they solve their problems.
USEFULNESS.	U is for the Usefulness of each girl to the group.
NEW MEMBERS.	N means New Members brought to Chapters where they serve.
INSPIRATION.	I the Inspiration they bring to each and every Daughter.
ORIGINALITY.	O the Originality of all their plans and projects.
RESOURCEFULNESS.	R the Resourcefulness they cultivate by their activities.
SERVICE.	S means SERVICE, summing up the end and aim of the Junior Daughters.

Sincerely,  
EDITH H. WRIGHT,  
*Florida Chrmn. Junior  
Membership Committee.*



Elizabeth Dunn, Rehabilitation Chairman, has carried on beautifully with a big job this year. Here is an excerpt from her letter:

"All funds raised for Rehabilitation Projects must be sent through your State Treasurer directly to the Treasurer General, Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig. Be sure your contributions are plainly marked with the name of the organization to be bene-

fitted, and for Junior credit with that of the Rehabilitation Programme."

Remember we are interested in reports of happenings in your own chapters. Be sure to plan for the Congress in May at Atlantic City. Big times there, you know.

Cheerily,

VORA MAUD SMITH,  
*Chairman, Junior Articles.*

## Press Relations

**D.** A. R. press chairmen, if they will only seek, will surely find many avenues for publicity, other than their home town newspapers. There are numerous publications of a purely local character which will give space to our Society if supplied with suitable material.

Such publications are not confined to cities, large or small. They are to be found in towns and villages, small and large, and many of them will welcome D. A. R. publicity if it is timely, definite and interesting.

For example, in Bronxville, Westchester County, N. Y., there is published once a year the Bronxville Residents' Directory. This is not a publication of the Telephone Company, although its *raison d'être* seems to be to publish the names, addresses and telephone numbers of all residents of the village having telephone service. The publication contains a map of Bronxville, calendar, classified listings in addition to residential ones, bus schedules, and much valuable information, together with advertisements of leading merchants. The present edition is called the Post War Issue.

It is a valuable publication and householders prize it highly.

The local chapter of the D. A. R., the Anne Hutchinson Chapter, is not unmindful of this fact and on the top third of the Table of Contents page has this story to tell—

### NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

#### 1945 WAR SERVICE RECORD

Membership Approximately 150,000.

War Bonds and Stamps purchased .....	\$56,647,265.53
Wired Program Distribution System to serve Army patients .....	61,200.00
Mobile and Portable X-Ray Units and Field Ambu-	

lances .....	\$56,682.00
Motor vehicles — Station Wagons, War Wagons, etc., contributed .....	55,000.00
Berman Metal Locators contributed .....	4,005.00
Electric Pipe Organ, for Bon Homme Richard, Aircraft Carrier .....	1,500.00
Sponsored crews of 32 LCI Ships for Amphibious Forces.	
Initiated employment program to aid LCI men.	
Extended Occupational Therapy program to U. S. Marine Hospital at Stapleton, Staten Island.	
The Anne Hutchinson Chapter, N. S. D. A. R. of Bronxville Has Met Its Quota of This Work.	

The foregoing is a story which any D. A. R. chapter in any part of the country could and should tell. It is the best answer that could be given regarding the part enacted by our Society in our country's time of greatest need.

Please read over the foregoing statement again, Madam Regent and Madam Press Chairman, and then consider your local situation carefully and see if you cannot tell a story along such lines in some publication which serves your own locality.

Indeed, it is not impossible and it might be worth while to see if a message along these lines, as applied particularly to your state, could not be made available for use in some of the many state publications. Every state in the Union issues various publications and undoubtedly some of these offer possibilities for D. A. R. publicity when it is prepared on the basis of achievements and accomplishments.

CORNELIA S. O'BRIEN  
(Mrs. John Bayley O'Brien),  
*National Chairman, Press Relations.*



## Junior American Citizen Committee

### BIRTHDAYS

March 15—Andrew Jackson, 7th President of the U. S. (1767)

March 16—James Madison, 4th President of the U. S. (1751)

March 18th—Grover Cleveland, 22nd and 24th President of the U. S. (1837)

March 29th—John Tyler, 10th President of the U. S. (1790)

### EVENTS

March 4th—U. S. Constitution went into effect (1789)

March 10th—Mexican Treaty ratified (1848)

March 16th—West Point founded (1802)

March 21st—Anniversary of the First Indian Treaty (1621)

March 24th—Washington, D. C., burned (1814)

A letter came to me the other day, from California, enclosing a newspaper article. The letter stated that the article on the J. A. C. committee was not written by a D. A. R. but by one who had seemed to have little respect for us until given some J. A. C. material to read. The excerpts that follow show the change in her ideas. It was headed "Junior American Citizens Valuable Project of D. A. R.," some of the following paragraphs are, I quote: "There has been so much publicity about juvenile delinquency by way of press, radio, lecture platform and pulpit that the public has concluded that nothing of value has been done for and with our American youth. Yet outstanding leaders of local and national importance received their first inspiration for personal and civic righteousness in youth organizations. The YMCA, parent organization of the Boy Scouts, has a service record of 101 years. The YWCA, parent organization of the Camp Fire Girls, has served American girlhood for 90 years. These organizations have been publicized and have been carried by funds raised in the communities and by taxation. All are seeking to aid youth at the point of need.

"One organization, the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has carried on a specific service with elementary and junior high school pupils since 1901. At that time a club was started in Ohio for Children of the Republic, and the State D. A. R. indorsed it as a project; then in 1906 the national society adopted this type of service as a national activity. The basic purpose was, to teach children some knowledge of American sentiment and of all that will go to make good citizens. In 1936 the name of these groups was changed to Junior American Citizens and their programs cover a wide variety of interests; sports, arts and crafts, music, service, personal integrity, and how to grow into worthwhile persons.

"The National Society, D. A. R. has developed a program with youth which has been and will be of inestimable value to our country. These clubs welcome all children and young people who wish to become through study and practice intelligently helpful citizens. Dislocation of family life during World War II has been much more serious than during and after World War I. The number of parents and older brothers and sisters in the armed forces has been much greater. Mothers have been gone from home and children have been put into the position of having to make decisions before they were able to develop judgment. The Flaming Youth of the first war ranged in age from 15 to 21 years. In this one smaller children from 12 on up are involved. The problems have been intensified during this war but they are not new to those who have had years of experience in helping young people at their point of need. What is needed is a larger number of adult leaders and more actual support in carrying out the worthwhile programs already in operation, NOT more organizations with no experience in the field."

So our influence spreads and with YOUR active help and support can grow to be a vital power in our Country.

MAYMIE DARNELL LAMMERS

(Mrs. Edwin Stanton Lammers),  
National Chairman.

## Draw Near With Faith

**P**ERHAPS the most extraordinary religious service of World War II was described in a letter written to the Rev. Ruffin Jones, Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Norfolk, Virginia, by a one-time William and Mary College athlete, now a Marine Lieutenant.

Wrote the lieutenant: "Not so very long ago, I was aboard ship being convoyed into combat with the enemy. Because of the size of the convoy, and especially the size of my ship, there weren't enough Chaplains to go around. We were among the more unfortunate vessels. At the end of the first week aboard ship my men began asking about Church Services, so I took it upon myself to conduct Sunday Services. The response to these services was so tremendous that I attempted to conduct Holy Communion the night before we were to land on enemy-held territory.

One of my men constructed a crude altar. We covered it with a sheet and arranged things as best we could with the material at hand. Soda crackers and diluted rum served as the more essential elements. The service was crude, but our men appreciated it more than they would have in one of our large Cathedrals because they had an active part in bringing it about. I probably humbly stepped away out of line by taking it upon myself to conduct the Holy Sacrament, but I am sure that some of the men

who participated, especially those who are no longer with us, and who will never be able to take the Sacrament again, will forgive me."

Dr. Jones was so deeply impressed that he delivered to his congregation a sermon, the theme of which was: "Pouring new wine into old bottles." He stated that the bottles referred to in the Bible were made of skin and when they had been used a mould formed, making them unsuitable to be filled with new wine, and that was what Christ meant in speaking of pouring new wine in old bottles. The young Lieutenant, he said, in conducting the Holy Communion had "Poured new wine into new bottles."

Commented Rector Jones: "Fully admitting the irregularity, which to many will seem a weak word, of a layman celebrating the Holy Communion and other elements in the service almost as startling, I can but believe that the Sacrament was as valid in the sight of God as it would have been if regularly held 'in one of our large Cathedrals.'"

His entire sermon was such that the reading of the young Lieutenant's letter was the climax, and it created such a profound impression that there was scarcely a dry eye after its reading. Many of the congregation felt this to be the most wonderfully impressive sermon of Dr. Jones' ministry.



## Death of Honorary President General.

**M**RS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK, Honorary President General, died on February 10, at her home, Waylona, Cooksburg, Penna.

Mrs. Cook was President General from

1923 to 1926. She is survived by a son.

Funeral services were held at her home, February 14, and were attended by national and state officers of the D. A. R.

## Fort Yargo to Be Restored

**A**N Orchid To Sunbury Chapter, D. A. R." is the title of an article appearing on the editorial page of the *Winder News* (Winder, Georgia) issued on November 15, 1945. Excerpts from the article written by the editor are as follows: "In a little booklet sent upon request by Nelson M. Shipp, Assistant Commissioner of Conservation, we find the only historic spot mentioned in this vicinity is Fort Yargo. To Sunbury Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, goes an orchid for erecting the marker which identifies the site of the old Yargo fort. Mrs. J. H. Pledger, Regent, was largely instrumental in having Yargo marked for posterity."

If present plans materialize, Fort Yargo is to be the pivotal point of a recreational and community center designed, among other things, to attract the tourist trade to Winder. The old fort is to be completely restored and refitted, insofar as is possible, with furnishings of the period in which it was active. In addition to preserving a landmark of historical value, it will serve as a source of financial revenue for the community. Labor and state aid in financing the development of Fort Yargo has been practically assured.

Mrs. Pledger conceived the idea of preserving Fort Yargo in 1926, after reading the "History of Jackson County (Georgia), by Wilson." The following year she presented three boulders to mark historic spots in Barrow County. One marked an old State Road; another was erected on an old Indian Trail; and the third was to identify the site of Yargo fort. Clippings from a scrap book reveal that the three boulders were unveiled with appropriate exercises on April 2, 1927.

At Fort Yargo the program consisted of the Pledge to the Flag, led by the Boy Scouts; patriotic music, rendered by members of the Choral Club; unveiling of marker, by Harold Jackson Fortson and Lewis Harper Williams, with Charles Maddox, George Holsenbeck, and George Smith placing the wreaths. The late Reverend John H. Wood made the principal address. He stated that Fort Yargo was one of four forts built by Humphrey Brothers prior to 1800. It was first in Franklin, next in Jackson, and later in Walton County. It was used for many

years as a dwelling house for tenants by the owner, Mr. T. M. Wages.

### Princeton Battlefield Park

**A**S a result of the generosity of Princeton property-owners, who have offered to the State of New Jersey nearly a third of the land required, the long-sought Princeton Battlefield Park is approaching reality.

The project has the enthusiastic support of Governor Walter E. Edge who has recommended to the Legislature an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purchase of other parts of the battlefield adjoining the gift parcels.

Preservation of the battlefield has been sought for a century by historically-minded individuals and groups in Princeton and elsewhere. In recent years the Princeton Historical Society has played a prominent role in advancing the project.

Two of the prospective donors have already offered land to the State. They are Robert C. Maxwell, of Princeton, president of the Trenton advertising concern bearing his name, and Mrs. Agnes Pyne Hudson, of New York City, who inherited the large estate of her grandfather, Moses Taylor Pyne, which embraces part of the battlefield. Officers of the Institute for Advanced Study, which also owns part of the site of the battle, have expressed a desire to contribute land to the State park, but actual action awaits corporate decision. The combined plots of land provide 40 acres of the 150 ideally required for the park.

The project has been advanced to its present state with the help of Governor Edge and the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, of which George McAneny, of New York City, is president. The society has been represented by a committee composed of George A. Brakeley, vice-president of Princeton University, chairman; Julian P. Boyd, Princeton University, librarian; Carl Van Doren, historian, of New York City; Alexander W. Armour, of Princeton, and Francis S. Ronalds, of Morristown, N. J. Dr. John F. Sly, director of the Princeton University Local Government Section, has also played an active part.

In his recommendation to the legislature, which he presented as part of his annual

budget message, Governor Edge recalled that the battlefield had long been marked for preservation by the New Jersey Commission on Historic Sites, but no action had ever been taken because of the cost of acquiring the land.

"It would mark one of the most historic spots in the state," he said, "and would be, in effect, a great national memorial as well. Fortunately civic-minded Princetonians have generously offered to convey to the State lands located in the battle area, thereby making the establishment of this permanent historic site most advantageous at this time."

If the legislature approves the governor's recommendation, the funds voted would be used to purchase other parts of the battlefield. Presumably foremost among the properties desired would be the Thomas Clarke house, on the battlefield, where General Hugh Mercer, for whom Mercer County is named, died of wounds incurred in the battle.

The site of the Battle of Princeton is rolling countryside, dipping down to picturesque Stony Brook. Although the built-up section of Princeton is beginning to move in its direction, most of the battlefield is still open farmland. The property, a mile and a half south of the center of town, lies on both sides of Mercer Road, a one-time toll turnpike between Trenton and Princeton which was constructed in 1807.

The land offered by Mrs. Hudson and Mr. Maxwell contains two battle monuments. On the tract of the former, which lies between Mercer Road and the old Lincoln Highway to Trenton, is the common grave of 15 Continental and 20 British soldiers who were killed in the engagement. The grave is marked by a tablet, erected in 1918, which bears an inscription written for it by Alfred Noyes, British poet laureate, who was then visiting professor at the university.

On Mr. Maxwell's property, across Mercer Road from the Pyne estate, is a monument of piled cannon-balls erected to mark the spot where General Mercer was mortally wounded. The section which the Institute for Advanced Study is expected to give borders on the old road, which subsequently became the right of way of a Trenton trolley, over which the main American columns marched. Also bordering on

the battlefield is the Stony Brook Meeting House and its historic burial ground, dating from 1726, which are maintained and preserved by the Society of Friends.

The battle of Princeton was part of an American campaign which for years has been required study by military tacticians throughout the world. Washington's successful foray at Trenton on Christmas Eve, 1776, had brought Cornwallis hurrying down from winter quarters in New York to retaliate.

On the late afternoon of January 2, 1777, Cornwallis reached Trenton and put Washington in a precarious situation. Behind the Continentals was an ice-choked Delaware River. Had Cornwallis attacked immediately, historians believe that he would have destroyed the American forces and ended the Revolutionary War. He decided to wait until morning, however. During the night, Washington withdrew his army, skirted around the British left flank and circled back toward Princeton, intent upon cutting the British lines of communication and perhaps seizing their stores at New Brunswick.

As the Continental Army approached Princeton in the dawn of January 3, 1777, it was discovered by the British rear guard which Cornwallis had left at Princeton and which was proceeding to support the British main force in its expected clinching blow at Trenton.

The battle of Princeton was between these British forces and Washington's troops, and the experience, discipline and equipment of the red-coats almost won the day for them. With reckless disregard for his own safety, however, Washington rallied his soldiers after their initial disorganization and routed the British. Engagements subsequent to the main one on the battlefield were fought on land now occupied by the Princeton Graduate College and at Nassau Hall, where the British remnants surrendered.

With Cornwallis behind him in pursuit, Washington was forced to abandon his plan to capture the stores in New Brunswick and led his tired army northward to eventual winter headquarters at Morristown.

Historians have called the battle of Princeton "the turning point of the Revolution."

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# Genealogical Department

BY LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER

*Genealogical Editor*

NOTE: All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington 6, D. C. Personal letters should be addressed to 713 19th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

**B**RADFORD COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, was the home of many families that afterwards became pioneers of western states. Among these were the Hinmans, Ridgways, Coryell, Foster, Miner and others.

The evolution of Bradford County from its parent counties is interesting, since records of these periods will be found in these earlier counties.

Bradford County was a part of Northampton County from 1752 to 1772. During this period there were only two families, a trading post, and two Moravian Missions within Bradford County.

It was a part of Northumberland from 1772 to 1786. At the close of this period about thirty families were settled in Bradford County. In 1783 the Wyoming settlements were divided into three townships, Wyoming, Shawanese and Stokes, the last named including all of Bradford County.

It was included in Luzerne County from 1786 to 1812. . . . In 1790 Luzerne County was divided into eleven townships, two of which, Tioga and Wyalusing, included all of Bradford County. In 1804 to 1812 it was a part of Lycoming County, at which time the northwestern part of Luzerne was annexed to Lycoming County.

Bradford County was organized in October 1812 and the first election was held October 13, 1812, at which time Abner C. Rockwell was chosen sheriff; William Wyer, Justus Gaylord, Jr., and James Kinney, were chosen county commissioners. The other officials were appointed by the Governor, of whom were John B. Gibson, President Judge; George Scott and John McKean, Associate Judges. Charles F. Wells, clerk of the several courts, prothonotary, Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds.

The Van Valkenburgs and Strope were the first white settlers in Wysox, Bradford County. In 1773 they emigrated from Catskill on the Hudson, where they lived and prospered until 1778, when on the 20th of May they were attacked by a band of In-

dians and all carried into captivity except Sebastian Strobe, son-in-law of Isaac Van Valkenburg.

Moses Coolbaugh and family came from Northampton County in 1789. He was a member of the legislature. He married Hannah Shoemaker and had seven children.

Ralph Martin, from Northampton County, married Anna Shoemaker, sister of Moses Coolbaugh's wife, and accompanied them to Wysox. He was Captain of Militia and a man of importance. His children were:

Eleanor (Mrs. Robert Ridgway).  
Peggy (Mrs. Josiah W. Grant).  
Elizabeth (Mrs. Hiram Metts).  
Susan (Mrs. Cross).  
Daniel, John and Benjamin.

In this connection it is of interest to note that Robert Ridgway, whose ancestors were Quakers of Burlington County, New Jersey, is mentioned in Hinshaw's Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, volume 1, page 268, as follows:

"Robert Ridgway r o c f (received on certificate from) N D N M (Northern District North Philadelphia) 7/24/1804 dis. (disowned) m o u (married out of unity) at Wysox, Pennsylvania, 10/1/1806."

Reuben Rowley, a Revolutionary soldier from Vermont, practiced medicine here in Troy township and farmed until his death in 1834, aged 84. His wife was Susannah Campbell and their children were:

Reuben.  
Susannah (Mrs. Jacob Thomas).  
Betsy (Mrs. Jacob Ovis).  
Seth and Samuel.

David Ridgway, born Springfield, New Jersey, also came to Wysox with his brother Burr. In 1808 he purchased property on Wysox Creek and built a saw and grist mill. . . . David also owned property on Bullard Creek, where he put up a shop and manufactured furniture. The power was run from a small creek coming from a swamp above. In 1815 he advertised his



products in the *Bradford Gazette*, his brother Burr's paper. "Fancy Windsor chairs also common chairs, great and small spinning wheels, bureaus, tables, etc., of the best material and workmanship, manufactured at the shop of David Ridgway." Some of the furniture manufactured by Mr. Ridgway is still in use.

Mr. Ridgway, who was a Quaker by birth, clung to many of the habits of that sect. He was well educated for those times and is remembered as a remarkably athletic man. He was a pioneer dentist of Rome, Pennsylvania, and pulled troublesome teeth for the afflicted pioneer. His wife, Rachael, was always clad in Quaker garb and adhered to the habits of her sect. David was a brother of Robert Ridgway, who married Eleanor Martin.

These items, gathered among the thousands listed from the History & Geography of Bradford County, Pennsylvania, by Clement F. Heverly, published by the Bradford County Historical Society, are just glimpses of the splendid work done by Mr. Heverly and suggest what can and *should* be done in every county to preserve the names and deeds of those who have "Made and preserved us a Nation."

\* \* \*

#### HELPFUL HINTS

The main problem in genealogical research is: Who, When, Where.

It is a waste of time and effort to select a coveted surname several generations back and attempt to grasp a limb on his family tree to hang on to. This Humpty-Dumpty method usually has "the great fall", also.

Begin with yourself—your parents (who-when-where); your four grandparents (who-when-where); your eight great grandparents (who-when-where), how and why are they in those localities. Weave in some human interest stories, their occupation, political and economic conditions of the times, war and civil service, religious affiliations, copies of old letters, etc. Verify these by extracts from newspapers, census and pension records, tombstone inscriptions, county histories, and family genealogies of yours or related families, which often reveal lineage clues for further research. *Always* give reference for every statement. If from a publication, give title, author, date, and page. Mere statements without proof are of little value. Do not

accept tradition as fact, but tradition is usually based upon fact, although somewhat garbled.

It takes patience, observation, determination, and an inquiring turn of mind, but results, no matter how meager, create an interest which continues throughout the years. As a hobby or as a profession, it is an occupation that is well worth while.

\* \* \*

#### HISTORY OF YORK COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA By GIBSON—1886

Page 129.

As the Flying Camp is closely connected with the horrors and the sufferings of many men of the Revolutionary War in this (York) county, we will briefly state its history.

Congress, on June 3, 1776, "Resolved that a Flying Camp be immediately established in the middle colonies and that it consist of 10,000 men to complete which number it was resolved that the Colony of Pennsylvania be required to furnish of the Militia,

Pa. ....	6,000
Md. ....	3,400
Del. ....	600

\* \* \*

The History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, by Davis, 1903, lists by Companies the names of Bucks County Associators, 1775 to 1782. This covers fifteen pages and includes thousands of names, some of which you may have been looking for to prove eligibility to membership.

Unfortunately, these are not indexed nor alphabetically arranged.

\* \* \*

Who will complete the D. A. R. MAGAZINE files for the library in the District of Columbia new Chapter House at 1732 Massachusetts Avenue? They now have bound volumes of every issue of our Magazine published except the following:

- 1893—Jan., Feb., Mar., Oct., and Nov.
- 1894—July, Sept. and Nov.
- 1910—June.
- 1913—Aug.
- 1914-15—Smithsonian Report (one volume).

Volume 1, July to December 1892, was donated by our beloved Miss Janet Rich-

ards, a Charter member of our N. S. D. A. R.

These contributions will repay, in a slight measure, for the many courtesies extended throughout the years at every Board meeting and Congress by the District Daughters. Send the copies to the Chapter House Librarian, Mrs. Jason Waterman, and the name of the donor to this department.

\* \* \*

Our family possesses an old book, published by Ananias Davisson at Harrisonburg, Virginia, in 1818. Written on the fly-leaves is the following data concerning persons unknown to us:

"William D. Philips his book, March 1, 1830."

"William D. Philips was born March the 28 day, 1810."

"Even Phillips, a son of Henry Phillips and Katherine his wife, was born Nov. the 26th Day in year 1812."

"Henry Philips was born Feb. 27, 1785."

Henry Philips his book, March the 15, 1829."

Faintly one can discern the names "Robert Phillips, Abraham Philips", scrawled in ink, now faded. Another name written several places in this old book is that of "John Morris."

The place—Harrisonburg, Va., the years, 1818-1830, the names Phillips and Morris may be a clue in some one's family history. These names are unknown in my Harrison (Tallman) of Harrisonburg lineage.

The above was submitted by Mrs. Samuel L. Fuller, 1257 West 2nd Avenue, Columbus 8, Ohio.

\* \* \*

#### CITY CEMETERY, DAWSON, TERRELL COUNTY, GA.

The Nation, the state, the city, the community, that does not manifest proper reverence for its dead has not promise of perpetuity. From time immemorial the reverence for the dead has been beautifully expressed in care and expert attention to the tombs that marked their last resting place. We admire magnificent monuments but we approve the lowliest tokens of love just as much, and tenderest sympathy goes out towards those unable to express their grief for departed ones in expensive monuments.

A list of the oldest inscriptions of the town cemetery appears below:

1. Enoch G. Brown, Died May 28th, 1883. Age 85 years, 5 months, 17 days.
2. Pamela S. Brown, Born Dec. 31st, 1799. Married E. G. Brown July 28th, 1818, Embraced Religion October 1825, found Methodist church and lived as exceptable member of the same. Died October 24th, 1870, in full prospect of a blessed immortality.
3. Elliott Butt Loyless ..... 1807, March 22, 1883, Sept. 11.
4. Nancy Barton Loyless ..... Febr. 22, 1809. Aug. 11, 1867.
5. Fannie Layless Harp ..... March 25, 1848. June 9, 1921.
6. Stephen W. Moreland ..... Died Nov. 12, 1880.
7. A. E. Sykes ..... November 24, 1824. October 27, 1888.
8. Mary Kimbrough Paschall ..... March 7, 1843. July 6, 1925.
9. Dr. A. A. Paschall ..... August 31, 1839. October 26, 1912.
10. Martin Melton ..... August 8, 1813. Sept. 20, 1894.
11. Harriett Melton ..... February 24, 1817. September 9, 1885.
12. Susan B. Stephen ..... July 13, 1828. Nov. 18, 1892.
13. Ruben Guice ..... Born Berks Co., Penn. September 8, 1821. Died Oct. 25, 1880.

\* \* \*

#### NEW HOPE CHURCH, ONE OF THE OLDEST CHURCHES IN TERRELL COUNTY

Around the Church once centered the social life of some of Terrell's most substantial families, and there are still some of their descendants living.

Below are some of the oldest inscriptions found in the cemetery:

1. Anne Reid—Born July 4th, 1793—Died 1853.
2. Rev. John B. Sessions—Born Feb. 11, 1808. Died May 31, 1881.
3. Mrs. Mary Sessions—Born May 24th, 1808. Died Aug. 14th, 18—.
4. L. M. Leonard—Born August 1853, Died Nov. 21, 1882.
5. Sarah M. Leonard—Born Aug. 17, 1845, Died Nov. 9, 1912.
6. Presswood Leonard—Born Feb. 18, 1855, Died Dec. 13, 1870.
7. Sarah Leonard—Born Sept. 15, 1832, Died May 12, 1891.
8. J. C. Leonard—Born Oct. 19, 1810, Died Jan. 4, 1880.
9. Moses W. Murray—Born Feb. 26, 1800, Died Oct. 8, 1875.
10. Elizabeth B. Murray—January 9, 1800 to Oct. 8, 1875.
11. Georgiana E. Murray, Born June 25, 1828, Died Dec. 14, 1900.
12. W. D. Murray, Born June 25, 1828, Died Nov. 16, 1902.

13. E. G. Hugdon, 1843-1865.
14. Stephen King, 1828-1903.
15. James Foy Hays, 1823-1871.
16. Mary M. Hays, 1837-1871.
17. Susan M. Bellflower, 1821-1881.
18. Elizabeth Bellflower, 1810-1883.

Lula A. Gibson, Born Sept. 7, 1850. Died Feb. 15, 1917.  
 William R. Gibson, Born Nov. 1, 1850. Died Aug. 1, 1895.  
 T. K. Cobb, Born April 2, 1848. Died Nov. 13, 1901.  
 Sophia A. Cobb, Born March 1, 1847. Died Sept. 20, 1909.  
 Sarah E. Marshall, Born Aug. 12, 1845. Died Aug. 6, 1908.  
 G. T. Marshall, Born Aug. 29th, 1837. Died Apr. 15th, 1877.  
 John W. Keith, Born Oct. 4th, 1807. Died Aug. 3rd, 1885.  
 Dorcos Kieth, Born Feb. 16th, 1808. Died Sept. 1st, 1874.  
 J. R. Jones, Born May 10th, 1825. Died Apr. 13th, 1875.  
 Nancy E. Lowry, Born Feb. 12th, 1838. Died Dec. 2nd, 1884.  
 Sam V. Brown, Born Sept. 29, 1824. Died Febr. 22, 1905.  
 Mrs. A. E. Parker, Born Aug. 26, 1844. Died Mar. 29, 1897.  
 George A. Geise, Born Jan. 10, 1838. Died Oct. 31, 1893 in Lebanon Co., Tenn.  
 Jeremiah A. Bell, Born Aug. 12, 1815. Died Oct. 29, 1898.  
 Homer I. Bell, Born May 21, 1843. Died Dec. 7, 1892.  
 Sarah J. Bell, Born Oct. 31, 1844. Died Apr. 20, 1896.  
 Fannie D. Fariah, Born Aug. 17, 1838. Died Feb. 8, 1891.  
 James Horsley, Born March 4, 1794. Died June 7, 1886.  
 Elizabeth Horsley, Born Dec. 25, 1795. Died May 25, 1883.  
 Mrs. Try Pheria House, Born March 16, 1800. Died Nov. 30, 1877.  
 Mattie A. Britt, Born April 4, 1848. Died Dec. 8, 1907.  
 Allen I. Britt, Born Sept. 7, 1848. Died Dec. 17, 1907.  
 Lucy A. Hickey, Born May 24, 1823. Died June 13, 1899.  
 Rev. Kenneth H. McLain, Missionary to China. Born October 7, 1854. Died August 26, 1882.  
 Elizabeth Davenport Pickett, Born Oct. 16, 1846. Died 1920.  
 Thomas H. Pickett, Born Sept. 6, 1838. Died Oct. 25, 1884.  
 Harriett G. Nixon, Born Aug. 27, 1841. Died Aug. 5, 1896.  
 Thomas H. Nixon, Born No. 11, 1830. Died March 12, 1898.  
 Alfred W. Breedlove, Born Nov. 13, 1819. Died Apr. 16, 1903.  
 Benjamin I. Gibson, Born Dec. 31, 1812. Died Apr. 21, 1892.  
 Mary Gibson, Born November 1827. Died June 20, 1887.  
 James W. Johnson, Born Oct. 22, 1830. Died July 29, 1883.

Emily F., Wife of J. W. Johnson, Born July 10, 1831. Died Sept. 4, 1886.  
 James M. Smith, Born July 27, 1836. Died June 1, 1901.  
 Nancy Cowart, Wife of J. M. Smith, Born Feb. 22, 1839. Died Apr. 19, 1924.  
 M. A. McNulty, Born March 13, 1828. Died June 11, 1883.  
 Eliza Baxter Marlin, wife of M. A. McNulty, Born June 29, 1843. Died July 28, 1892.  
 M. D. Parker, Born May 3, 1830. Died Dec. 17, 1886.  
 Samuel L. Williams, Born June 5, 1821. Died Nov. 22, 1884.  
 Mandy E. Williams, Born April 15, 1827. Died June 10, 1885.  
 Dr. G. W. Cobb, Born July 30, 1808. Died July 21, 1881.  
 A. H. Fletcher, Born June 30, 1881. Died May 11, 1869.  
 A. C. Collum, Died March 7, 1897—Age 80 years.  
 Mrs. N. P. Collum, Born No. 22, 1840. Died Aug. 10, 1913.  
 Levi C. Hoyle, Born Dec. 17, 1829. Died Sept. 1, 1898.  
 Mary E., Wife of L. C. Hoyle, Born Apr. 17, 1842. Died Mar. 20, 1916.  
 Tabitha Gyton Parks, Born Dec. 6, 1830. Died May 26, 1899.  
 Wiley G. Parks, Born in Yadkin Co., S. C., in 1819. Died June 5, 1877.  
 J. W. T. Lowrey, Born Aug. 18, 1838. Died, March 22, 1922.  
 Nancy E., Wife of J. W. T. Lowrey, Born Feb. 12, 1838. Died Dec. 2, 1884.  
 W. H. Wilkerson, Born May 19, 1839. Died Dec. 13, 1921.  
 Nancy E., Wife of W. H. Wilkerson, Born Apr. 10, 1849. Died Aug. 16, 1921.  
 In Memoriam—William W. Torum, Born Sept. 21, 1832. Died Aug. 21, 1906.  
 L. S. Baldwin, Born in Randolph Co., Georgia, Sept. 12, 1849. Died in Dawson, Ga., Jan. 10, 1887.

Contributed by Mrs. Geo. G. Riley, Dawson, Georgia.

\* \* \*

Mrs. Robert M. Lester, who contributed the Lawrence County, Alabama, Marriage Records for the November issue, urges the publication of Bible records, or, at least, that copies of them should be placed in fire-proof Historical Commissions or Archives of the states to which they belong.

In submitting Bible records be sure to state the name and address of the owner of the Bible, the States in which the family lived and, if possible, where each member was born, the date of publication of the Bible and by whom copied. A Bible Record project to collect the thousands of such valuable data that are being lost or destroyed every year is suggested.

These should include the earliest dates down to those of 1870.

Original Bible Records. Family Name Rhodes.  
Copied by: Mrs. Memory A. Lester, 414 East  
52nd St., New York City.

Date: 25 August 1945.

Bible published by: Methodist Society, New York  
City 1804.

Bible belonged to: Joseph Rhodes Sr., married  
in South Carolina, moved to Alabama about  
1818. Died there—Lawrence County.

Bible now in possession of: Mrs. Wanda A.  
Turner, Birmingham, Alabama.

#### BIRTH RECORD

Joseph Rhodes & Rachel Rhodes were mar-  
ried January 12, 1792.

#### CHILDREN

Elizabeth Rhodes was born Jan. 4, 1793.  
Benjamin Rhodes was born Feb. 16, 1796.  
Mary Rhodes was born Sept. 10, 1798.  
Joseph Rhodes was born July 17, 1801.  
John Rhodes was born Oct. 20, 1803.  
Rachel Rhodes was born Jan. 6, 1806.  
Famey or Fanny Rhodes was born Jan. 20, 1808.  
Jacob Rhodes was born June 13, 1810.  
Sarah Rhodes was born Dec. 25, 1812.  
Absolem Rhodes was born July 7, 1815.

#### MARRIAGES

Benjamin Rhodes & Temperance Rhodes were  
married Nov. 26, 1815.

John Pool Rhodes was born Jan. 16, 1817.

Isaac Michel Rhodes was born Oct. 16, 1827.

Sarah Melinda Rhodes was born Apr. 16, 1829.

Westley Rhodes was born Oct. 20, 18?

Martha Rhodes was born May 25, 18?

#### DEATHS

Rachel Rhodes died Oct. 29, 1845.

Joseph Rhodes died—dates not clear enough  
to decipher.

At back of book is this: Benjamin Rhodes born  
Dec. 14, 1612—Died Mar. 6, 1700.

Original Bible Record. Family Name Roberts.  
Bible belonged to: Zaccheus Roberts.

Bible now in possession of: State Library, Nash-  
ville, Tennessee.

#### BIRTH RECORD

Zaccheus Roberts born May 12, 1753.

Nancy Roberts born May 11, 1773.

Zaccheus Roberts and Nancy Brashears were  
married Dec. 11, 1788. (Pendleton Dist., S. C.)  
(Their CH)

Edward born Sept. 20, 1789.

Basil born Sept. ? 1790.

Zarubabel born Apr. 8, 1792.

Robt. S. born May 28, 1797.

Brashears born Feb. 19, 1795 (or 94).

Nancy born May 1, 1800.

David F. born July 17, 1807.

Zedekiah born Oct. 29, 1809.

Elizabeth born Sept. 4, 1802.

Hackey R.

Isaac born July 3, 1812.

#### MARRIAGES

Nancy Roberts married Alex. Nesmith Nov.  
11, 1823.

Elizabeth Roberts married Thos. Nesmith Jan.  
29, 1829.

Brashears Roberts married Peggy L. Rob-  
erts.

David F. Roberts married Martha Bailey.  
Zedekiah Roberts married Martha Barnett Dec.  
22, 1829.

#### DEATHS

Edward Roberts died Dec. 26, 1789.

Zarubabel Roberts died Apr. 12, 1795.

Robt. S. Roberts died Apr. 29, 1875.

Brashears Roberts died Sept. 12, 1862.

Basil Roberts died Apr. 15, 1795.

Zaccheus Roberts died Dec. 29, 1826.

Nancy Roberts died July 12, 1850.

Additional Information: Zaccheus Roberts was  
born in Pa. died in Roane Co., Tenn. Fought in  
the Rev. in S. C. Married Nancy Brashears in  
Pendleton Dist., S. C., and around 1800 moved  
to Tenn. Nancy Brashears Roberts was born in  
N. C., Guilford Co.

Original Bible Record. Family Name Brashears  
(Brassieur).

Bible belonged to: Robt. Saml. Brashears.

Bible now in possession of: Willie Brashears,  
Holly Springs, Tennessee.

#### BIRTH RECORD

Robt. Saml. Brashears born Aug. 20, 1731.

Phoebe Brashears born June 8, 1738.

(Their Children):

Philip born Dec. 17, 1755.

Margaret born May 27, 1758.

Isaac born Oct. 23, 1760.

Samuel born Aug. 6, 1763.

Pagay (Peggy?) born July 8, 1769.

Phoebe born July 8, 1769.

Rebecca born Jan. 9, 1771.

Nancy born May 11, 1773.

Mamey (Mary?) born March 13, 1776.

Basil born May 8, 1781.

Peggy born Sept. 16, 1776 (Wife of Basil).

(Their CH)

Robert born June 1, 1801.

Polly born Dec. 29, 1802.

Basil born Dec. 16, 1804.

Joseph born Dec. 29, 1806.

Geo. Washington Camonel born Dec. 29, 1806.

Phoebe born Nov. 25, 1809.

Polly born ? ? 1811.

Lorenzo Dow born Sept. ? 1813.

Pagay (Margaret) born Apr. 29, 1816.

#### MARRIAGES

Basil Brashears married Peggy Horton Aug. 3,  
1800.

#### DEATHS

Basil Brashears died Aug. 10, 1826.

Joseph Brashears died Nov. 2, 1861.

Geo. Washington C. Brashears died 1840.

Phoebe Brashears died 1839.

Pagay (Margaret) Brashears died Sept. 29,  
1856.

Additional Information: Robt. Saml. Brashears  
was born in Md. Moved to Orange Co., N. C.  
ca 1756. Is buried on his old farm in Roane Co.,  
Tenn. His grave is marked and his dates on it.  
He was son of Robt. & Charity (Dowell)  
Brashears of Md. Is in Rev. Accts Records  
of N. C.

## Queries

Queries must be typed double spaced on separate slips of paper and limited to two queries (a) and (b) of not more than sixty words each. Add name and address on same line following last query. Queries conforming to above requirements will be published as soon as space is available.

The purpose of this section of the Genealogical Department is mutual assistance to those seeking information on same or related families.

Correspondence regarding former queries cannot be answered by this department since no information is available prior to June, 1938, after which date all is published. Requests for names and addresses of members "who have joined under service of a Revolutionary soldier" should not be sent to this Department since we do not have access to those records.

**L'45. (a) Spurlock.**—Want parents of Jesse Spurlock whose wife was Jane —(?) and came into Clay County, Kentucky, around 1800. Was Jesse Spurlock of Montgomery County, Virginia, his father?

**(b) Morrow.**—Want the names of the children of Thomas Morrow, the Revolutionary Soldier from Pennsylvania, who came to Kentucky, and died in Fayette County, Kentucky, around 1830. Mrs. W. E. Bach, 163 Bell Court West, Lexington, Kentucky.

**L'45. Kenyon.**—Full data of Thomas Kenyon, son of Thomas Kenyon and wife Ruth Tefft Kenyon. Born in or near Providence, Rhode Island. Married 1st wife 1774, Abby Brown. Had four children. Married 2nd Amy (?) (supposed to be Brown). They had four boys and two girls. Lived in Schoharie, Schoharie County, New York, 1800. Thomas died near Venango, Pennsylvania, 1846. Information of Thomas and wives. Florence Biggs, Seahurst, Washington.

**L'45. North.**—Would like to know the parentage of Thomas and William North (Quakers) who lived in Charlotte County, Virginia, later migrating to Fairfield County, Ohio. Mrs. L. R. Chandler, 507 6th Street, South Nampa, Idaho.

**L'45. (a) Scott.**—Want name of parents of Avarilla Scott, wife of John Durbin, Sr. Avarilla Durbin died 1743. Wish place of death and burial.

**(b) Smith.**—Want names of Lewis Smith's parents (born 1772 died 1842) and his wife Catharine (Miller) Smith, born 1773 died 1868, and birthplace of Lewis and Catharine in 1833. Was living in Morden Creek Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania. Thought Catharine was born in Virginia. Mary S. Huston, Route 3, Minerva, Ohio.

**L'45. (a) Nicklin.**—John Nicklin, born about 1745, where? Died at Middlebourne, West Virginia, in 1804. Married Mary about 1768. Son John was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1772. Want surname of wife and Revolutionary war service of John Nicklin.

**(b) Hough.**—Elizabeth Hough married John Nicklin (II) in 1794. Her parents were John Hough and Lydia Hollingsworth, married April 1772. They are buried in Fairfax, Virginia. Want birth and death dates of Elizabeth Hough and

Revolutionary war service of John Hough. Miss Bertham French, 938½ N. Hazel, Danville, Illinois.

**L'45. (a) Ross-Terhune.**—Branson B. Ross, born 1834, Ohio, died 1926 Indiana, married 1862, Susan Anice Terhune, born 1843, Indiana, died 1907, Washington. Want parents and grandparents of above parties with dates and proof.

**(b) Taylor-Gully.**—John Taylor, born Kentucky, married about 1820, Rachel Gully, born Kentucky. They moved to Indiana before 1835. Wanted names of their parents and grandparents with vital statistics and proof. Vivian Nation Ackley, Box 301, Yakima, Washington.

**L'45. Fletcher.**—Want dates of John Fletcher, died Lee County, Virginia, about Civil War. Aged 96 years. Also name and dates of wife and parents of both. Did either father have Revolutionary service? John Fletcher had sons David, born 1815, Jesse, John, and daughter Sally, possibly other children. David married Elizabeth Welbourne (parent's names) in Virginia. Lived Pulaski County, Kentucky, about 1858. Mrs. A. S. Frye, Sr., Somerset, Kentucky.

**L'45. Packwood.**—Wish information on Sam and Elizabeth Packwood. Went to Virginia 1750. Had twelve sons, three known are Elisha, born 1773, died 1865; Larkin, died 1862; and Samuel, born 1750, who was in Virginia Militia at Guilford Court House. Five sons fought in the Revolutionary War. Allan McKenzie, 437 Stanford Avenue, Los Angeles 13, California.

**L'45. Scott-Hamilton.**—William Scott came from Scotland in April 1778. Married Ann Hamilton. Did he serve in the American Revolution? Would like information about Ann Hamilton and family. Her children were: Ann, born February 1793; William, born August 1795 died October 1795; John Hamilton, born February 1798; William born December 1800; and Benjamin born July 1803. Mrs. George Hess, R. F. D. #1, Box #32, Long Branch, New Jersey.

**L'45. (a) Larison.**—Want names of parents of James Larison, who carried mail once a week between Zanesville and Marietta, Ohio, in 1819. He built, owned, run "The Sign of The Buck" first Tavern, McConnellsville. Elected Trustee and Constable first election held 1814. Sons named Abel (married Rachel Caton 1807), Thomas and James. Wife, Mary (according to Legal Land Records). Patented land 1815.

**(b) Larison.**—Want names of parents of John Larison, Sr., wife Mary (agreed to part asunder in 1817). Children: Andrew (of Washington County, Pennsylvania); William (wife Nancy); John Jr. and Mary (married John Briggs). John Sr. elected supervisor (township) in first election in 1814. Patented land in 1808. Lived in Blue Rock Township. What relation to James Larison, the mail carrier? Grace Hoblit Jacobs, 3601 Lotus Drive, San Diego, California.

**L'45. (a) Jamison-Cline.**—Want ancestry of Allen Jamison and Jane Cline, married January 1843 in Shelbyville, Kentucky, and came to Missouri in 1851. Allen was son of Abraham Jamison Jr. and Catherine Stodghill, also married in Shelbyville. His grandfather was Abraham Jamison Sr. known to be in Shelby County in 1796 and he had an uncle, Dr. Vastine Jamison.

**(b) Wells.**—Want ancestry, dates and facts about James Wells, born June 1817, who married



Mary Mantzel Phillips in 1845. James was the son of John Scott Wells of Maysville, Kentucky. His brothers were William, George and John. Mrs. L. E. Trachsel, 2307 Mulberry Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

**C-46. (a) Miller-Nash.**—Wanted names of parents of Johanna or (Joanna) Miller, wife of Travis C. Nash of Bedford County, Tennessee. Also parents of Travis C. Nash, presumably his mother was Susan Brown. He was Captain Company A, 1st Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers, War 1812.

**(b) Worsley.**—Parents of Joseph Worsley, husband of Pamela Sikes Worsley. They were married November 16, 1831, in Ludlow, Massachusetts. Tressie Nash Shull, 2445-15th Street, N. W., Apt. 312, Washington, D. C.

**C-46. (a) Fairleigh.**—Wish proof of service of Andrew Fairleigh (Farley) Sr. Served as Private in Captain Michael Cresap Sr.'s Roll in Revolution. James Dysart signed following statement "Roll duly approved before me April Twentieth 1781." Went from Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, to Hardin County, Kentucky. Died April 1, 1829. Two marriages are known: 8-2-1791 Letitia Rawlings; 12-10-1795 Letitia Swan.

**(b) Howell.**—Want ancestry of Elizabeth Howell, born November 1805, died March 1869, Bardstown, Kentucky, married November 1824, Matthew Dupin, born in France May 1799. Children: Charles, Mary Jane, James Howell, Martha Ann, John Henry, Rufus Harrison, Charles A., Joseph, George Alfred, Thomas Edward, Bettie Ruth, Thomas Riley. What connection has she to

Caleb Howell married Rebecca Stills, February 1773. Mrs. M. V. Torgerson, Route 1, Ellensburg, Washington.

**C-46. Ware.**—Want ancestry, all possible data, Russell Ware 1790-1800. Was he father of Russell who went to Louisiana, Minerva, Laura Jane (Case), Sarah (Havens), George W. born June 6, 1830, Penfield, New York, later moved to Wisconsin, then California 1852. Mrs. Jules Mertens, 11 3rd Avenue, San Francisco 18, California.

**C-46. (a) Snow-Atwood.**—Wanted parentage and ancestry of Robert Snow, born 1800 Rhode Island. Brothers Allen, born 1805, Rhode Island, and Barber, possibly others. Descendants of brother or sister of Ethan Allen. James Atwood, born January 1, 1762, Isle of Wight, married Mary Simmons, born Cornwall, Connecticut, 1764. Daughter Lucy, first wife of Robert Snow. Lived Ohio, New York, Canada, and Beardstown, Illinois.

**(b) Toolen-McGuire.**—Wanted ancestry of Bartholomew Toolen and wife Bridget McGuire Toolen, who came from Ireland in 1846, lived New Orleans, Cincinnati, then Beardstown, Illinois. Oldest daughter Mary married Nathan Sanborn Snow, son of Robert and Lucy Atwood Snow. Mother of one or the other was named Tansey. Mrs. F. J. Chollette, 620 North Pine Street, Grand Island, Nebraska.

**C-46. Henderson-Lawrence-Cate.**—Would like any information concerning these families. Especially want names of the Virginia immigrants who moved to East Tennessee about 1784. Mrs. Val. Taylor, Uniontown, Alabama.

## Appointment of New National Parliamentarian.

**M**RS. HAMPTON FLEMING, of Richmond, Virginia, has been appointed National Parliamentarian of the D. A. R. to succeed Mrs. John Trigg Moss of St. Louis, Missouri.

Mrs. Fleming has been State Vice Regent of the Virginia D. A. R. and also its State Parliamentarian. Mrs. Fleming was for thirteen years Treasurer of the Com-

monwealth Chapter and was its Regent for three years and was Chairman of the State and Chapter By-Law Committee.

Mrs. Fleming has had long experience in parliamentary matters and has been Parliamentarian of the Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs. She taught parliamentary law classes for years for the Woman's Auxiliary of Massanetta Springs.

## Moving Picture Projectors Given by D. A. R. to Public Health Service Hospitals

THE National Board of Management D.A.R., has voted to present 33 Mills Sono-Vision Projectors for the Marine Hospitals of the U. S. Public Health Service. These machines are for the projection of motion pictures, are portable and can be rolled from ward to ward, thus providing entertainment for convalescing Service Men. They cost \$570 per machine—\$18,810.00 for the 33 units; the Society's gift for post-war rehabilitation from the D.A.R. War Fund.

Two of these machines are likewise being given by the Society to the two D.A.R. owned and operated schools, i.e., Kate Duncan Smith at Grant, Ala., and Tamassee D.A.R. School, at Tamassee, S. C.

Each machine will bear a metal name plate, giving the name of the Society, as donor.

The following letter in acknowledgment has been received by Mrs. Talmadge from the U. S. Public Health Service.

Federal Security Agency  
U. S. Public Health Service  
Washington 14  
(Bethesda Station)

December 14, 1945.

Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge,  
President General,  
National Society Daughters of the  
American Revolution.

DEAR MRS. TALMADGE:

The kind and welcome gift, voted by the National Board of Management, of 33 Mills Sono-Vision Projectors for our marine hospitals is hereby acknowledged.

In accordance with routine procedure, acceptance of the gift will be recommended to the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, following which we shall communicate with you further, and the details of business involved can then be arranged.

These projectors will be of great value in carrying out the development of the rehabilitation program in our hospitals.

Let me thank you and the Board for the kind consideration of our need and the generous response.

Sincerely yours,  
(Signed) R. C. WILLIAMS,  
Assistant Surgeon General,  
Bureau of Medical Services.

The list of hospitals of the U. S. Public Health Service designated to receive Mills Sono-Vision Machines include:

### U. S. Marine Hospitals

1. Baltimore, Maryland..... Wyman Park Drive & 31st Street
2. Boston, Massachusetts..... 77 Warren Street
3. Buffalo, New York..... 2183 Main Street
4. Carville, Louisiana.....
5. Chicago, Illinois..... 4141 Clarendon Avenue
6. Cleveland, Ohio..... Fairhill Rd. & East 124th Street
7. Detroit, Michigan..... Windmill Pointe
8. Ellis Island, N. Y.....
9. Evansville, Indiana..... 2700 West Illinois Street
10. Fort Stanton, New Mexico.....
11. Galveston, Texas..... 45th Street & Avenue N
12. Kirkwood, Missouri..... 525 Couch Avenue
13. Louisville, Kentucky..... Portland Ave. & 22nd Street
14. Memphis, Tennessee..... Delaware & California Streets
15. Mobile, Alabama..... 800 St. Anthony Street
16. New Orleans, La..... 210 State Street
17. Norfolk, Virginia..... Hampton Boulevard
18. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania..... 40th Street & Penn Avenue
19. Portland, Maine..... 331 Veranda Street
20. Rockaway Beach, L.I., N.Y. U.S.M.H. Annex, Beach 149th St. (Neponsit) (2 Machines)
21. San Francisco, Calif..... 14th Avenue & Park Boulevard
22. San Juan, Puerto Rico.....
23. Savannah, Georgia..... York & Abercorn Streets
24. Seattle, Washington..... Judkins St. & 14th Ave. South
25. Staten Island, N.Y..... Bay Street (3 Machines)
26. Vineyard Haven, Mass.....

### U. S. Public Health Service Hospitals

27. Fort Worth, Texas.....
28. Lexington, Kentucky.....
29. Brooklyn, N.Y..... Manhattan Beach (Sheepshead Bay)
30. Washington, D.C..... Railroad Retirement Board Bldg.

# Editorially Speaking . . .

DEAR CONTRIBUTORS:

AS we enter the third month of 1946 our thoughts are on the approaching 55th Continental Congress of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution to be held in Atlantic City in May.

The NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE is anxious to print a May issue of more than usual interest to our readers. We can do this if our contributors rally to our help.

In the first place we would like 200-word items from National Chairmen explaining the work and achievements of their committees.

Please have these items in my hands not later than March 25.

We will have a special booth at the 55th Continental Congress where items for the succeeding issues may be left with our representative there.

I am happy to report that the newsprint situation is improving month by month although it is by no means normal yet. We are able to print more cuts now and The Congressional Number in May will have many special illustrations.

Because of a ruling of the National Board of Management several years ago cuts sent in by chapters must be paid for at the rate of \$6 per cut. Please do not send the cuts, however, until you find out from the Editor whether such a cut can be used in a particular edition.

Please accept the thanks of the Editor for your observance of the deadlines which is of great assistance to us. It is pleasing to note also that those who send in chapter items are confining them more and more to the actual news of the meetings.

State conferences should be reported as soon as possible after these meetings in not more than 800 words.

We are happy to give this space to reporting state conferences because it keeps our readers in touch with what is happening in D. A. R. ways in the different states.

State historians, please do not neglect this chance to have your state conferences reported.

Looking forward to seeing as many of you as possible at Atlantic City in May at the 55th Congress.

Faithfully your Editor,  
ELISABETH E. POE.

DEAR READER:

THE month of March brings us the beginning of the spring season and many State Conferences where reports of State Officers and Chairmen are given. May the reports of the State Chairmen of the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE show greater numbers of subscriptions than last year. May the 10% mark be reached in every State.

In this month's issue we are telling you of prizes offered for the greatest number of subscriptions over 10% of the membership.

Questionnaires are being sent to the State Chairmen to be filled out and returned to the National Chairman before April first in order that the awards may be made at Continental Congress.

We ask our readers to note particularly the advertisements carried in the magazine and when possible make their purchases from these advertisers, always mentioning the magazine as the source of information.

The Editor asks for more articles from Officers, Chairmen and Chapters that the magazine may be of greater service to our members and make it possible for the Society to say as did Gov. Bradford in his History of Plymouth Plantation, "The Lord prospered their trading and they made yearly large returns."

ISABELLE C. NASON,  
National Chairman.

◇ ◇ ◇

## A Candle

A candle is a lovely thing;  
It makes no noise or stir at all,  
But softly gives itself away,  
While, quite unselfish, it grows small;  
So like the star in Bethlehem's skies,  
That showed the road the wise men trod,  
The Christmas candle exemplifies  
The Christ Child, born the Son of God.

—ANON.

# Prizes Offered by Friends of the National Historical Magazine

*for the year beginning March, 1945, and ending February 28, 1946*

One prize of \$20 to State having membership of over 4000 members which has largest number of subscribers, over 10% of its membership on February 28, 1946.

\$10 to State having between 2000 and 4000 members doing the same thing.

\$5 to State having less than 2000 members doing same thing.

\$15 to Chapter having over 100 members which has most subscriptions over the 10% of membership on February 28, 1946.

\$10 to Chapter of over 50 members but less than 100 doing the same thing.

\$5 to Chapter of less than 50 members doing the same thing.

Any Chapter or person subscribing for a Library, School or as a gift is entitled to count such subscription for her State. Renewals are also to be counted, each renewal counting as one subscription.

Chapter Chairmen must keep a careful count and report to their State Chairman who in turn will notify the National Chairman of Magazine Committee.

**SPECIAL NOTE:** This contest is open to each State and Chapter. State Chairmen must have their final reports to the National Chairman by April first, 1946.

# THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organized—October 11, 1890)

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, 17th and D Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

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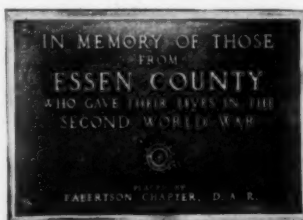
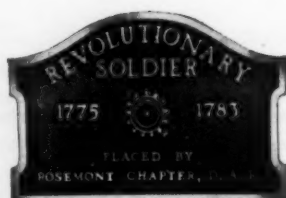
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